RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 180 BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	21 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
31 July	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
13 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan / For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. / For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
30th July	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa.
4th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

The Bank of India, Ld
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738
Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT
C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.
"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT
produces most perfect concrete.
Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.
SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. K. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agent, Escot Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS
AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO:—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3556

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, E. M. High School, Borsad, District Kaira, with testimonials and stating terms.
A R3544

WANTED—AGENCIES of Big Spg. and Wvg. Mills to sell Cloths and Yarns, for a up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3559

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—A GRADUATE, well experienced in Municipal work on Rs. 60 p. m. for Head Clerk's post. Applications should reach the undersigned before 10th August, 1926, stating age, caste and qualifications. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality.
A27042

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Ripon Road SHOP BLOCK ROOMS of Hakim Building, for rent and particular apply BHAYA, within, or Box No. 1764, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 3550

TO LET—Large, airy, SHOW-ROOM on ground floor, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort. Rent cheap. Apply UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Hashmat Mahal, Chaupatty.
C R3552

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3539

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC," if not, price refunded, 1st Class Rs. 4, Ordinary Rs. 3/. FACE POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

PERSONAL.

GERRY MUNSHI & CO., discontinued their business as Contractors.
P R3551

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

P. SHIVELLOT & CO. transact business for clients doing forward and ready business of Cotton, Gold, Silver, Govt. Papers and other Securities, up-country clients are given advice. Apply to 267, Hornby Road, Gajdar House, Fort, Bombay.
T R3560

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

TELEGRAM—We inform Calcutta and Bombay Merchants that we represent and purchase goods at wholesale trade rates:—Typewriters, Gramophones, Harmoniums, Cycles, Lamps, Lanterns, Locks, Spectacles, Watches, Habersdashery, Stationery, Cigarettes, Matches, polishes, novelties. Catalogues, Illustrations, Free samples solicited. KUNDAN LALL SONS & COMPANY, Kaimganj, U.P.
T R3513

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21282.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TYPIST and DESPATCH CLERK for the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality. Apply stating experience and Vernaculars known to the undersigned before 5th proximo. Pay according to qualifications.

C. P. SHAH,
President,
Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality.
27040

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

1. Office.—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay.—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.
3. QUALIFICATIONS required. — (a) Must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any Indian University or have passed the final examination of any recognised College of Engineering in India; or

   (b) Must have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e.g., King's College, London; Coopers' Hill College, the Crystal Palace School of Engineering; or

   (c) Must have qualified for the Associate Membership of the Institutes of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom; and (i) have held charge of important works for not less than five years as District Engineer and produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory; and (ii) produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. TERMS.—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made. — CHAIRMAN, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted.—31st August, 1926.

NOTE:—All application from intending candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope adressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. None need apply, who does not hold the qualifications stated in clause 3 above on the date of application.

ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA,
Chairman, District Board, Gaya.
27041

NOTICE.

ON behalf of THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., of the Royal Exchange Building, London, I hereby give notice that as from the 16th day of July, 1926, the Agency and Power of Attorney, held by Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., of 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., has been TERMINATED and revoked from which date all business of THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be conducted by me on its behalf until further notice.

For convenience Agents and clients are hereby notified that they may send to Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., all premia and other sums which may be due now to THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., on Policies and/or Cover Notes and/or Protection Notes which may have been issued prior to the 16th July, 1926.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1926.

GUY ROBINSON,
The constituted Attorney of
The Union Assurance Society, Ltd.
Yusuf Building, Church gate Street, Fort.
27043

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of Servants' Quarters including sanitary fittings, etc., for the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th July, 1926.
27043

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2414 of 1924.

MADHAVJI KANJI and others...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANEKLAL JAGJIVAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement including the portion given up for a Road (577.77) five hundred and seventy-seven decimal point seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger plot of land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1778 of the Byculla Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the other moiety of the Road leading to the premises and beyond that by the property of Premsukhdas Oderam, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedalli Kaderalli, on or towards the South by the property of Premsukhdas Oderam and on or towards the North by the property of Esoofalli Mahomedalli and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3916 (1) and Street No. 103 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DABHOLKER AND JESH. TARAM, Attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26885

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1242 of 1925.

RAMJANALLI LALJI SAJAN. — ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

TARMAHOMED MAHOMED SHAMJI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the south side of the second Peerkhan Street, of the first Nagpada Estate of the City Improvement Trust Board, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which piece of land admeasures 642 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage on the south by the said second Peerkhan Street on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dr. Nagindas and on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Kumbhar and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and Cadastral Survey No. 1440 of the Byculla Division and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3631-34 Street No. 55-C59, 61-1

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26966

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3467 of 1923.

MAYASHANKER MULSHANKER BHAT ..... Plaintiff,

versus

R. P. WAGLE AND COMPANY, a Firm ..... Defendants.

To

RANCHORDAS GORDHANDAS KANATIA, a partner in the Defendant firm.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 5th day of August, 1926, at 11.15 in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 4th day of December, 1923, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1926.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
27045

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of Bai MANIBAI, widow of Jamnadas Tribhowandas Vora, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

(1) MOHANJI AMIDAS, (2) TULSIDAS MAVJI, and (3) Lady LAXMIBAI JUGMOHANDAS, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors and Executrix named in the last Will of the abovenamed Bai Manibai, deceased, residing respectively at Kalbadevi Road, Girgaum Back Road and Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the first two being Merchants and the last unemployed living on her own income ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27407

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai GANGA, widow of Master Mohanlal Dharnidhar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

BHAVANISHANKER MOHANLAL DAVE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a School Master, residing at 381 B, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the son of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL

The 10th day of April, 1926.

BHAVANISHANKER MOHANLAL DAVE,
Petitioner-in-Person.
M3562

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3467 of 1923.

MAYASHANKER MULSHANKER BHAT ..... Plaintiff.

versus

R. P. WAGLE AND COMPANY, a Firm ..... Defendants.

To

RANCHORDAS GORDHANDAS KANATIA, a partner in the Defendant firm.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 5th day of August, 1926, at 11.15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 4th day of December, 1923, in the above suit.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1926.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

27046

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th proximo, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and, at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Anacleto Boaventura D'Monte the undermentionel property under the Power. Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of March, 1923, and a Deed of Further Charge, dated the 16th day of July, 1923, and made between the said Anacleto Boaventura D'Monte of the one port and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1016.9 square yards with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3443 and 3447 and New Survey No. 1.1458, and Cadastral Survey No. 1516, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3239 and 2341 (1) and Street Nos. 703-7|5, Portuguese Church Road and bounded on the North by the Portuguese Church Road, on the South by the property of Rowjee Bhat Javle, on the East by the property of Chapsey Dharsey and on the West by the property of Hari Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST, 1926, AT 10.30 A.M. (S.T.) AT BUNGALOW NO. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD, NEAR MARINE LINES STATION.

Auction sale of specially made to order by well-known manufacturers solid teak and black wood drawing, dining and bed room complete furniture, glass door almyrah, corner cabinets, silver show cases, phonograph, old chinaware, rich glass silver and plated ware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1926, at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well-known makers richly carved highly polished dining table, dining arm chairs, Meatsafe, drawing room rich velvet and tapestry lined complete suite of sofas, chairs, marble top table centre table, mirror back full size side board cabinets, corner cabinets, ward robes, dressing and washing table, book stand and plain teapoys, umbrella stands, arm and armless chairs, wall brackets, china ware rich glass plated, etc.

Property of a Private Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen.

"The Beautiful and Damned"

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MARIE PREVOST

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(7 Reels.)

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STEVE DONOGHUE

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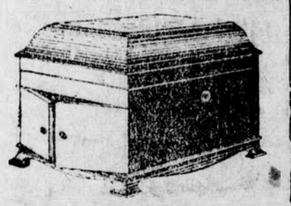

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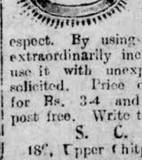

S. C. SEAL,
18C, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 29.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 28	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 83	36 82	23 72	36 08
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 80	52 30	25 55	39 52
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 47	45 01	26 17	37 00
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 29th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.611 inches (·052 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.561 inches (·060 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.021 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78 0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (2.8 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (0.7 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 83 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW
Velocity " " 11 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·23 inches
Total rainfall during the month 30.63 "
" " " year 39 91 "
Weather remarks:— Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 29TH JULY, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was normal except at Delhi, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.38 in. of rain and Mainpuri 0.83 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect at Jhansi. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad has had 0.50 in. of rain, Karachi 0.37 in., Bikaner 0.60in. Jodhpur 1.57in. and Mount Abu 1.43in Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Sind and west Rajputana and heavily clouded over east Rajputana. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 1.53 in. of rain, Veraval 0.87 in., Surat 0.63 in., Ahmedabad 0.21 in., and Deesa 0.19 in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in Cutch and locally in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual in the central parts. Maximum temperature was locally above normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0·83 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.43 in., Marmagao 0.42 in., and Karwar 0.21 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 87.2 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78.2 deg. (1 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme western districts and lightly to modtrately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has considerably weakened in northern and central India, but remains active on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat. Rainfall has extended to Sind and west Rajputana. Rain has fallen nearly general in Sind, west Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, and Malabar, and locally in the United Provinces, Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 2.05 in., Calicut 3.03 in. and Cochin 1.04 in.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 28th July 1926 issued from Simla:—

The shallow depression off Kathiawar yesterday is now partly over land and has extended rainfall into lower Sind. The monsoon is active over the whole country and heavy rain has fallen at some stations. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Sind, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy three inches; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab four; Toungoo, Myitkyina one and a half; Dibrugar two; Cheirapunji five; Darjeeling one and a half; Cox's Bazar seven; Chittagong, Mymensingh two; Balasore six. Purnea four; Gaya one; Gorakhpur six; Benares one; Dharampur one and a half; Hyderabad (Sind) two; Sutna one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Thurs. THE 29TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0 16	0.72	−0.56	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.38	2.42	−1.04	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0 04	9.81	9.34	+0.47	34.77
Lahore ..	..	2.75	6.7	−4.05	19.62
Hissar ..	..	4.85	5.16	−0.31	14.47
Ambala ..	..	14.48	10.34	+4.14	30.49
Delhi ..	0 06	10.7	10.02	+0.68	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0 38	8.23	10.84	−2.61	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.83	5 93	9.31	−3.3	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	4.25	15.00	10.75	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.03	7.45	15.91	−8.46	39.06
Allahabad ..					
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	0 50	0 93	1.06	−0.13	7.68
Karachi ..	0 37	0 78	3.61	−2.83	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	0 60	3 59	4.31	−0.72	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	7.32	8.34	−1.02	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 08	5.35	9.71	−4.3	24.21
Kotah ..	..	6.48	11.91	−5.4	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1 43	13.31	24.51	−5.17	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	1.53	9.96	8.06	+1 90	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	5.77	7.76	−1.99	13.92
Veraval ..	0.87	29.33	10.96	10.3	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.15	12.59	14.77	−2.18	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	8.75	10.35	−1.60	21.20
para ..	0 63	27.22	24.35	+2.89	40.94
Surat ..	0 21	17.10	15.03	+2.07	28.83
Ahmedabad ..	0 19	5.80	10.58	−4.78	24.70
Deesa ..					
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	0 06	13.87	12.72	+1.15	29.19
Indore ..	0 03	9.62	15.07	−5.45	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	12.35	23.72	11.37	55.11
Saugor ..	..	12.34	19.38	−7.04	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	17.42	20.40	−2.98	48.85
Khandwa ..	..	14.90	13.64	+1.26	29.65
Akola ..	0 06	13.74	14.18	−0.44	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	9.67	14.79	−5.12	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	21.44	21.98	−0.54	48.97
Chanda ..	0 68	15.57	22.92	−7.35	51.90
Raipur ..	..	6.03	22.98	16.55	50.83
Konkan—	0.83	36.82	41 64	−4.82	70.63
Bombay ..	0.43	48.74	60.32	11.58	99.98
Ratnagiri ..	0.42	48.23	59.18	10.95	94.95
Mormugao ..	0.88	47.81	58.27	10.46	
Karwar 2.3rd..	0 21	54.10	73 22	19 12	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.13	8.92	−2.79	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.37	8.40	+0.97	22.35
Poona ..	0 15	10.05	11.37	−1.32	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	6.71	8.76	−2.09	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.98	5.42	−2.44	20.96
Belgaum ..	0.04	21.83	23.31	−1.48	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	13.02	11.56	+1.46	27.55
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	7.48	15.15	−7.67	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	4.65	10.70	−6.07	32.35
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	2.05	63.14	72.07	−8.9	125.68
Calicut ..	3.93	69 42	62.68	+6.74	117.16
Cochin ..	1.04	59.40	50.22	+9.18	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.68	20.82	20.42	+0.40	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 69	23.14	12.81	10.32	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0 10	8.55	10.59	−2.04	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.23	3.65	−0.42	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0 10	11.18	6.57	+4.61	31.23
Madras ..	..	3 10	5.54	−2.44	30.74
Bangalore ..	..	5.76	6.75	−0.49	35.57
Coimbatore ..	0 24	2 79	3.04	−0.25	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.86	+0.85	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 39	3 05	−2 66	54.18

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BOMBAY.

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GOLD MEDALS

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Clubwalla & Co.

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during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

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A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
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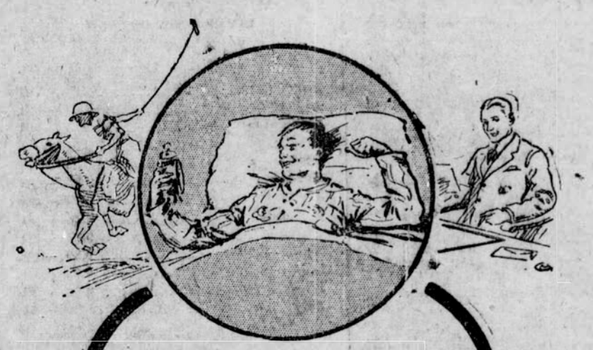
Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.



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"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz. the cells—and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health," writes a leading physician.

That is exactly why Sanatogen will overcome tropical debility. Listlessness, sleepless nights, irritability, are little things, but they show that your health is being undermined

Enjoy new health. You can—with Sanatogen. Because Sanatogen goes to the root of the matter, it will revitalize your whole system, strengthening both blood and nerves, overcoming listlessness, anæmia and nervousness. Sanatogen has saved many a life in the tropics and it daily enables thousands of people to feel fit even in the hottest climate—to work better and to enjoy their evenings with a happy energy.

READ WHAT A PLANTER WRITES

"Not only did Sanatogen cure me of debility after fever, but I find that by taking a small quantity regularly I do not get fatigued and done up as I used to do, and after a day's work can play a game of football or cricket with as much energy as though I had not worked during the day."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day—use it for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Sold by all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 29.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 15 to 20 points in New York futures. Early the market eased but later advanced on general buying. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 6 points lower. The decline was due to some long liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The Weekly Weather Report of the U.S. Agricultural Bureau is bullish. It has been too wet in the Western Section and too dry in parts of the Eastern Section, where shedding is reported. In parts of the Carolinas the forming of the plant is poor, and also in the Gulf States, due to the damage."

Liverpool market will be closed on Saturday, the 31st instant and Monday, the 2nd August.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Have no decided opinion, but are inclined to think market may decline. Weather reports are favourable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

"Our estimate of condition is 68.5 per cent. Think that outlook justifies purchase on moderate dips."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th inst. (10-10 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather somewhat more favourable. Although too wet in place fruiting not entirely satisfactory."

In consequence of the rise in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 345½, and steadily improved to Rs. 348½ on Shroffs and general buying and closed at Rs. 348½. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 329 and advanced to Rs. 330 3/4 on Exporters and Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 330½. Bazar operators were moderate sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 331 and improving to Rs. 331 3/4 on Bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 331. The tone of the market was firm.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 315½ and steadily went up to Rs. 318 3/4 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 318 3/4. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 268.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was good.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, July 29.

Fully Good Broach April/May	331
Fully Good Broach July/August	349
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	268
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	318½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

Description	Super fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	313	301	289	279
M. G. S. Punjab	309	297	285	275
M. G. Oomra No. 3	350	340	325	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	375	365	350	...
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	365	355	340	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	368	360	352	344
M. G. Punjab/American	378	370	362	354
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	378	370	362	354

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 29.

Fully Good Broach April/May	330
Fully Good Broach July/August	348
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	267
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	318

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

	Ready New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75 .....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	240/45 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	325/35 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/50 .....
Broach F G M G	315/20 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65 .....
Muthia F G M G	240/45 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	365/70 .....
Westerns Good M G	310/20 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	340/45 .....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	385/95 .....
Kad./Viramgaon F G M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G.	310/315 .....
Kalagin F.G. M G	....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 29

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	60	2,91,208	2,96,062
Central India ..	387	3,78 663	3,43,725
Barsi and Nagar ..	59	2,23,037	2,07,862
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,131
Berar	947	4,77 135	5,70,791
Central Provinces ..	33	2,46,480	2,57,873
Total Oomras ..	1.486	16,90,624	17,74,444
Dholera	1,360	2,81,867	3,14,313
N.W Provinces ..		1,29,648	1,32,395
Rajputana	138	1.11.991	80,822
Sind-Punjab ..	2	2,93,827	3,64,342
Broach		3,12,475	4.86.663
Coompta & Dharwar	160	1,49,862	2,03,898
Westerns-Northerns	1,497	103,749	107,324
Cocconada		2,984	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		62.603	34.643
Persian		4.659	5,655
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		76,949	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total	4,642	32,41,942	35,83,142

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st July This year	Last year
Europe	317	5,19,990	6,71,395
Japan & China ..	2,569	17,29,268	18,90,573
Coast Ports ..		22,939	21,567
Up-country by Rail		100,082	14,488
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		40 605	35,880
Total ..	2 886	24,12,884	26,39,903

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5.000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil
Mid. American Spot 10.10
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16 25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28.

July	9.70 —.01
August	9.54 —.01
September	9.45 —.01
October	9.36 —.01
November	9.22 —.01
December	9.23 —.01
January	9.23 —.01
February	9.23 —.01
March	9.23 —.01
April	9.29 —.01
May	9.33 —.01
June	9.30 —.01
July	9.29 —.01

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 28.

November	14.75

New York, July 28.

October	17,85 plus .15
December	17.76 plus .17
January	17.83 plus .19
March	18.05 plus .19

Liverpool, July 28.

October	9.31 —.06
December	9.18 —.06
January	9.18 —.06
March	9.24 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 28.

July	9.70—.01
August	9.45—.01
September	9.45—.01
October	9.36—.01
November	9.22—.01
December	9.23—.01
January	9.23—.01
February	9.23—.01
March	9.29—.01
April	9.29—.01
May	9.33—.01
June	9.30—.01
July	9.29—.01

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 28.

	Liverpoor closing	Egpytian closing
July	9.62	15.20
August	9.48	15.10
September	9.39	15.05
October	9.31	15.00
November	9.17	14.61
December	9.18	14 51
January	9.18	14.41
February	9,18	14.37
Farch	9.24	14.31
April	9.24	14.31
May	9.28	14.26
June	9.25	14.26
July	9.24	14.26

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York 11 a.m. Call—

October	17.65
January	17.57
March	17.77

Noon Call—

October	17.76
January	17.63
March	17.82

New Orleans 9 a.m. Call—

October	17.48
January	17.31

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool July 28.

Scinde Good	6.60
Scinde Fully Good	6.90
Scinde Fine	7.20
Bengal Good	6.70
Bengal Fully Good	7.00
Bengal Fine	7.30
Oomra Good	7.50
Oomra Fully Good	7.80
Oomra Fine	8.10
Broach Good	8.05
Broach Fully Good	8.45
Broach Fine	8.85

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 28.

November	14.75

New York, July 28.

October	17.85+.15
December	17.76+.17
January	17 83+.19
March	18.05+.19

Liverpool, July 28.

October	9.31—.06
December	9.18—.06
January	9.18—.06
March	9.24—.06

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, July 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10.000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 8,000 bales

Spot Cotton at New York	19.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.73

Futures at New Orleans—

October	17.73
January	17.54
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19-1/2
Demand Bills	4.85 87

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, July 29.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have receievd today the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"Our estimate condition 68.5. Think that outlook justifies purchase on moderate dips."

SEEDS

LONDON, July 28.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) £ 17: 2: 6 July/Aug. Offered.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) £ 17: 3: 9 Aug/Sep. Hull. Paid.

Cottonseed, Bombay £ 8-1/8 July/Aug. Quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay Steadily held. £ 16.7/8 July/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay £ 19-1/2 July/Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton., £ 21 July/Aug. Nominal.

Rapeseed. Toria ton. £ 21.3/8 July/Aug. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton. £ 20-3/8 July/Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton. £ 22-1/8 July/Aug. Nominal.

WHEAT

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 55/6 July. Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. Unquoted.

Wheat, Australian 58/6 July. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi 57/- July. Sellers.

Wheat Croice White Karachi 57/3 August Buyers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi 57/6 Afloat. Sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED

Linseed, Calcutta £ 18: 18: 9 July/Aug. Buyers.

Linseed, Calcutta £ 18: 18: 9 Aug/Sep. Buyers.

Raw Linseed Oil 35/- August. Paid.

Raw Linseed Oil 35/1-1/2 Sep/Dec. Value.

JAVA SNGAR

LONDON, July 28.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta 15/6½ July/Sep. Sellers.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta 15/10½ Oct/Dec. Sellers.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta 16/1-1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.

Fine White Java C & F. Bombay 15/8½ July/Sep. Sellers.

Fine White Java C & F. Karachi 15/9-1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.

Cuban Sugar 11/9 July/Aug. Sellers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 29.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A	1|6 3|16
Bank's buying T T	1|5 15|16
Bank's buyisg D D	1|5 31|32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs	1415
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs	1535
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1520

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs	130 1|4
Bank's ouying 60 D|st D P Rs.	126 1|4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs.	150 3|4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs.	196 1|4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs.	157

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs.	276

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols.	4.86 5|16
London—Paris Frcs.	120.00
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.11
London—Brussels Frcs.	200.00
London—Rome Liras	150.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market quiet-steady.

London, July 28.

Tele. Transfers 1/5.31/32
Bar Gold 4/4/11
Silver 29-5/8
Tone:—quietly steady.

London. July 28.

Rentes 3 per cent 49-1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 29-5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29-11/16
Tone of Silver: Small offerings. Market quietly steady.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4 per cent
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 29.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1414
American Dollars	276 1/4
Hongkong Dollars	150 3/4
Shanghai	196 1/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

Exchange on London in Paris	204.50
Exchange on London in Germany	20.41-7/8
Exchange on London in Italy	153.25
Exchange Stockholm	18.16
Exchange Oslo	22.18
Exchange Amsterdam	12.09-3/4
Exchange Switzerland	25.12
Exchange Athens	443.00
Exchange Prague	164.18

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 29.

3 Months	4 9|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 13|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 1|2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

DISCOUNT

London, July 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4.9/32 per cent.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.13/32 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5-3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 29.

Sovereigns ready	13|7|6
Sovereigns forward	13|7|6
National Bank Bar Gold	21|10|6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21|7|3
Bar gold forward Rs.	21|7|3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21|7|6
Bar silver ready Rs.	67|7|0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67 7|0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	67|5|0

London, July 28.

Bar gold readys s.	84 11 1|2
Silver ready d.	29|10|0
Silver forward d.	29|11|0

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet and steady. China bought. Seller holding back. Small amount of business has been done.

STOCKS, ETC.

LONDON. July 28.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £ 86-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £ 93-5/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £ 101-1/8.
Conversion Loan £ 76.1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £ 101-7/8.
Indian Loan 7 p. c. £ 104-1/2.
Consols 2½ p. c. £ 55-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £ 57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. (Sterling Loan
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. (Sterling Loan). £ 69-3/4.
Government Securities 3 p. c. £ 59-3/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—21/7/9.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/6, hoghest 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Optning 0/2/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—67/9/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/9/0, highest 67/9/3, at 6 p.m. 67/9/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/5/0, highest 67/5/3, at 6 p.m. 67/5/3.

Vanda Bhadrwa:—Opening 67/1/0, highest 67/1/3, at 6 p.m. 67/1/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

Questioned in the Commons Sir A. Chamberlain said that he had not yet received the full report of conditions under which 1926 pilgrimage was carried out but from the information received he was satisfied with the arrangements made by the Hejaz authorities for the comfort and welfare of British pilgrims to the holy places.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

MARKET QUIET

BOMBAY, July 29.

The Government Securities market was quiet to-day. As the 1st August settlement comes nearer, the bulls have been sellers in the market; hence, the tone was weak. The option dealers seem to be buyers at about Rs. 77 and are keeping up the market on this level.

The market for 3½ per cent opened at Rs. 77-2, and declined to Rs. 77, on speculative selling by the bulls at which rate it closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 29.

3 1\|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77-1

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929\|47 Rs. 101\|14

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102\|12

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104\|5

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945\|55 Rs. 108\|4

5 1\|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107\|4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100\|8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102\|4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106.14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107\|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108\|15

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113\|6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Loan due 1960\|70 Rs. 88\|1

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES

Hongkong Bank. £ 129-1/2.
Chartered Bank £ 21-1/2.
National Bank £ 49.
P & O. Bank £ 9-1/2.
Eastern Bank £ 5.7/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

LONDON. July 28.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £ 86-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £ 93-5/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £ 101-1/8.
Conversion Loan £ 76.1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £ 101-7/8.
Indian Loan 7 p. c. £ 104-1/2.
Consols 2½ p. c. £ 55-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £ 57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. (Sterling Loan
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. (Sterling Loan). £ 69-3/4.
Government Securities 3 p. c. £ 59-3/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—21/7/9.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/6, hoghest 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Optning 0/2/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 29.

Ready:—67/9/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/9/0, highest 67/9/3, at 6 p.m. 67/9/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 67/5/0, highest 67/5/3, at 6 p.m. 67/5/3.

Vanda Bhadrwa:—Opening 67/1/0, highest 67/1/3, at 6 p.m. 67/1/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

Questioned in the Commons Sir A. Chamberlain said that he had not yet received the full report of conditions under which 1926 pilgrimage was carried out but from the information received he was satisfied with the arrangements made by the Hejaz authorities for the comfort and welfare of British pilgrims to the holy places.—Reuter.

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AND
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C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 29.

Jute:—Albion 485, Alliance 480, Anglo-India 370, Auckland 248, Barnagore 173, Bally 188, Birla 8, Belvedere 500, Budge-Budge 457, Caledonian 525, Chapdani 160, Clive 35/4, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 265, Dalhousie 388, Delta 515, Empire 53/8, Fort Gloster 800, Fort William 280, Gondalpara 875, Gourepore 700, Hukumchand 10/12, Hooghly 73, Howrah 39/4, India 180, Kamarhatty 585, Kankanarrah 485, Kelvin 850, Khardah 420, Kinnison 1005, Lansdowne 275, Lawrence 605, Lothian 415, Naihati 448, National 28/6, New Central 570, Northbrook 53, Nudea 45, Orient 228, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 61/8, Soorah 28/4, Standard 420, Union 550, Waverley 6 Hessian 15, Jute 57/8.

Cotton:—Agra United /10, Dunbar 130, Keshavram Cotton 4,

Coal:—Burrakur 21/8.

Miscellaneous:—E.I. Corporation 4/10, Jessa Corp. 10/12, I.I. Still 7, Marshalls 4/3, Imperial Bank 1605, British Corp. 4.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Government Paper remained unchanged. 3½ per cent Govt. Paper 77/5, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 1\|08/6, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70 88/2, 5½ per cent War Bonds (1928) 107/2.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th July, 1926:—

Cotton	4,643 bales
Wheat	1,349 Cwts.
Linseed	8,039 ,,
Rape, etc.	220 ,,
Gingellyseed	299 ,,
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	399 ,,
Castorseed	2,507 ,,
Rice	84,455 ,,
Myrabollams	297 ,,
Cottonseed	nil
Mowraseed	9,642 ,,
Gram	490 ,,
Juwar	288 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	402 ,,
Bajri	1,255 ,,
Coal	309 Tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Special Session of Jain Svetambara Conference, Madhav Bagh, 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1.

Special Session of Jain Svetambara Conference, Madhav Bagh, 1 p.m.

Lok. Tilak Anniversary: Pubic meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5.30 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 2.

Special Session of Jain Svetambara Conference, Madhav Bagh, 1 p.m.

Commerce Graduates' Association.—The second quarterly meeting of the Advisory Board of the Commerce Graduates' Association, will be held at the Association Rooms, in Dalal Street, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union.—At a general meeting of the members of Union to be held at Alice Building, Fort, to-morrow at 7 30 p.m. Dr. V. G. Rele, will read a paper on "The Elements of Yoga with an effort to explain some of the Yogic phenomina by our present knowledge of anatomy and physiology."

City's Mortality.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th July, to 6 a.m. of 29th idem.

Small-pox Attacks 2; Deaths 2.
Cholera Attacks nil; Deaths nil.
Plague Attacks nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death 1.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 109.
Total Mortality this day last year 75.

Anthropological Society of Bombay.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Prince of Wales Museum, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Wednesday, the 4th August, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

PAPER TO BE READ.

"The Gaur Tapas of Azarbaizan and the Ancient Custom of Preserving Bones after the Disposal of the Body" by the President Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

A Send-Off.—A meeting of the members of the Kudaldeshastha Gowd Brahman community will be held at Kudaldeshkar Brahman Nivas, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. to-day to give a send-off to Mr. B. P. Walawakar who is proceeding to Sandhurst, Prof. M. D. Avasane, who is proceeding to London for research in applied chemistry, and Mr. D. G. Walawalkar who is proceeding to the Imperial College of Agriculture at Trinidad for specialising in Sugar Technology. All members of the community are invited to be present.

Steamer Movements.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 2.30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 29th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" carrying Bombay Mails of 24th instant ex. s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 8 a.m. on the 29th instant.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. R. Deshpande will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problems" and Mr. J. F. Edwards on "The Drink Evil and its Remedy." Members of the class will visit the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga on the 1st of August at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.)

Bal Gandharva Master Vasant's Music.—Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal. The well-known Sangit Bhasker Bal Gandharva Master Vasant will have an interesting programme of music (vocal and instrumental) at the meeting. Resolutions protesting against the inhuman Bill to amend Bombay City Police Act, introduced in the Council, will also be passed. All are cordially invited. Special accommodation is provided for ladies.

CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT

Protest Against Proposed Amendment.—The following telegram has been sent by Hindustani Native Merchants' Association to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, Poona as a protest against the proposed amendment in the city of Bombay Police Act.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Association strongly protest against the proposed amendment of the city of Bombay Police Act and are of opinion that killing of injured animals by shooting will injure the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Jain population of the city and is likely to create unnecessary disturbances leading to greater evils. Pray Government to withdraw the Bill immediately.

Sister Bawani and Kalidas Le Page have come to Calcutta, the former to help in the educational work of the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society and the latter to receive instructions in (Hindu philosophy under Swami Abhedananda for preaching the same in America.—Free Press.

COTTON MARKET FIRM

AMERICAN CROP ESTIMATE 68.5 PER CENT.

FIRM BUYING BY JAPANESE.

BOMBAY, July 29.

The Bombay Cotton Market was firm today, during the greater part of the day. New York was 15 points up, distant futures were 17 to 20 higher.

The opening rates at Marwari Bazar were: Broach April (1927)) Rs. 329, Broach July/August Rs. 345½ and Oomra Dec/Jan. Rs. 315.

The market was very strong in Oomra, on account of Japanese firms, specially Mitsui Bushan Kaisha, buying freely, the market advancing to Rs. 418 in the afternoon.

There was buying by offices also, hence the market quickly improved, being supported by Bears, who were covering their sales.

Broach July/August rose to Rs. 348½ and Broach April to Rs. 331 in the afternoon.

At the higher rate, the market ruled steady, as there was some profit-taking by Bull speculators.

The oabled news is mostly bullish. We give the important cables below:—

Messrs. Ratilal and Co.'s New York friends Messrs. Norden and Co. wire:—

"Our estimate of condition of crop is 68.5 per cent. We think that outlook justifies purchasing on moderate dips."

New York: "Market advanced on general scattered buying. Less for sales."

New York Spot was 19.35 plus 20. It shows there was good buying, for home consumption as well as for Continent, in view of an expected lower cotton crop due to damage by rains and insects in cotton districts.

Other cables are as follows:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith's Liverpool friends, Messrs. M. & B. Stern wire:—

"The weekly weather report of U.S. Agricultural Bureau is bullish. It has been too wet in the Western section, and too dry in parts of Eastern section, where shedding is reported. In parts of Carolinas, the fruiting of the plant is poor, and also in the Gulf States, due to flea damage."

Liverpool cables:—

"Heavy rains, Eastern Belt, Alabama and Missisippi States."

"American Weather Report: "Fruiting rather poorly—insects increasing."

COTTON & EXCHANGE "CHART."

Mr. Chunilal Bhaishand Merta, Cotton and bullion merchant (50, Marwari Bazar, Bombay), and Associate Member of Liverpool Cotton Exchange, has published a "Cotton and Exchange" chart, for the guidance of cotton merchants and others. He has supplied in graphic form, the movements of cotton prices of Bombay Broach, New York and Liverpool. The Bombay Market has an intimate connection not only with the New York rate, but with Exchange rate of Japan. Mr. Mehta has given the rate of Exchange on Japan in Bombay all through the year, from 1st June 1925 to 31st May 1926. The chart shows that Broach cotton touched Rs. 435 (Bombay) which was the highest in the 3rd week of September 1925, and Rs. 320 (the lowest), in the last week of April 1926. A drop of Rs. 115 in 7 months. New York showed 25·10 cents in last week of July 1925, and dropped to 18.50 at the end of December 1925 i.e., a drop of 6¼ cents per lb.

The chart will be serviceable to the merchants, for ready reference, with regard to the trend of Cotton rates.

LOKAMANYA TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Bombay Swaraj Party, Bombay Responsivists Co-operation Party, and the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting will be held on (Sunday) the 1st August at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalava Hall to celebrate the Lokamanya Tilak anniversary Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside, and Messrs. J. K. Mehta, B. G. Horniman, Purshottam Trikamdas, K. F. Khadilkar, K. F. Nariman, B. G. Kher, Dr. N. D. Savarker and others will speak.

Public are cordially invited to attend the meeting and take part in the procession and make it a success.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PABNA RELIEF FUND

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee resolved that a sum of Rs. 500 be subscribed by the Committee towards the fund for the relief of sufferers in Pabna and an appeal be made to the public of Bombay to subscribe liberally to the fund.

All such contributions can be forwarded to the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Bombay.

ALL BENGAL AGARWAL CONFERENCE.

JALPAIGURI, July, 28.

The All-Bengal Agarwal Conference commenced sitting this afternoon under the presidency of Seth Barjnath Deora. Seth Jamanlal Bajap, Seth Runglal Jajodia M. L. A., Seth Padamraj Jain and a large number of delegates attended.—Free Press.

WAS THERE "FOUL PLAY"?

POLICE SURGEON EXAMINED AGAIN.

FRESH REVELATIONS AT UMER SOBANI INQUEST.

Again an unusually large crowd besieged the Coroner's Court on Thursday long before the commencement of the adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Umar Sobani. When the doors were opened at 5 p.m. there was such a heavy rush that some glasspanes were broken to pieces. Several persons had taken their seats on the top of the cupboards of the Coroner while a big crowd waited outside.

Mr. Lalubhai T. Desai instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Solicitor and Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of Mr. Usman Sobani, the brother of the deceased while Mr. Vellani, Bar-at-Law, watched on behalf of Mrs Sobani. Mrs. Sobani who was in the Coroner's Chamber while the other witnesses were examined had to be taken home as she fainted and as such could not be further examined.

Arriving exactly at 5.30 p.m., the Coroner asked Mr. Desai to proceed with the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Desai at the outset requested the Coroner to refund Rs. 100 the amount which he had deposited for summoning the Chemical Analyser. He contended that Section 18 of the Coroner's Act entitled him to call any witness and he could claim the return, as the Chemical Analyser was not entitled to any remuneration.

The Coroner replied that it was Mr. Desai and not he who wanted the Chemical Analyser to give evidence, and hence the latter was entitled to remuneration. Moreover, the money was sent to the Accountant General and could not be refunded then.

Mr. Desai:—"Do you say that you cannot refund the amount?"

Coroner:—"Yes, I can't."

Mr. Desai then proceeded with the cross-examination of Dr. Naoroji J. Vajifdar, the Acting Chemical Analyser.

Mr. Desai:—"When you first received the contents, how did you get them?"

"I got them in four sealed bottles."

"Were the seals perfect?"

"Yes, they were."

"Where were the bottles sealed?"

"They were sealed at the Police Hospital. The seals were intact when I received them and I had got a copy of the seal also."

"Which test did you apply to the contents?"

"All the usual tests that we apply in such cases."

"Do you apply one test or more?"

"That depends upon the nature of the case before us."

"What did you notice before you applied the tests?"

"The first bottle contained the stomach, the second contained the contents of the stomach, the third contained two pieces of liver, kidneys, heart, a piece of tratchia and the fourth bottle contained urine."

"You opened the bottles yourself?"

"No, they were opened in my presence."

"Were the contents in a liquid form?"

"No, liquid and solid together."

"Did you find any food?"

"Yes, some food in the process of digestion."

"How did you analyse?"

"I got the contents of the stomach emptied in a dish and analysed them."

"Did you apply the colour test?"

"Yes, I applied the necessary tests including the colour test. I first tested it for alcohol, then for mineral poison and then for opium and other ordinary poisons."

"While examining anything sent you for analysis, do you take any notes?"

"No, we take short notes of the result only but not of the process, and I have done so in this case."

"How many usual tests did you apply in this particular case?"

"I applied only one test lasting for some days."

"Will you read your notes?"

"Yes, they are as follows:—I did not detect any alcohol, any mineral poison; I detected a substance called Miconic acid, prophy roxin and morphia. All these tests were done in the usual manner. These tests took four days. I repeated the tests. There is only one test for miconic acid and I had applied it. My notes do not show how I found out the acid."

"From what portion did you find the miconic acid?"

"In the second one-third portion of the contents of the stomach. From the other one-third I found morphia and porphy roxin."

OPIUM—NOT IN A LUMP.

"You did not find any opium in lump in any of the contents?

"No, not in lump."

"Have you really found any quantity of opium?"

"Yes."

The Coroner:—"How much?"

"About seven grains."

Mr. Desai:—"From where did you find the opium?"

"From the last one-sixth of tht stomach contents."

"How did you extract the opium?"

"Opium cannot be extracted as opium from the organs but morphia can be extracted."

"How much morphia did you extract from the contents?"

"I extracted .007129 grain of morphia and by multiplying it in the usual process I came to the conclusion that there was seven grains of opium in the contents. The opium contained approximately nine per cent. of morphia."

"What was the kind of this opium?"

"It was medicinal opium, I believe."

"Was it really medicinal opium or any other?"

"I cannot exactly say that it was medicinal opium or any other."

The Coroner:—"How do you say that it was opium?"

"Because I got the three constituents of opium in it."

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Major S. S. Vajifdar, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, then cross-examined the witness.

"On an average how long would it take for opium to act?"

"For average opium 6 to 10 hours."

"Did you see the contents with your naked eyes?"

"Yes."

COULDN'T HAVE BEEN TAKEN WITH FOOD.

"Can you say when the deceased should have taken opium knowing that he took his last meal between 10-30 and 11 p.m.?"

"It could have been taken along with the food or after the meals. This I say on looking at the condition of the stomach and its contents."

"THE MYSTERY GENTLEMAN."

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Savant, Superintendent of Police, Bombay, then examined the witness.

"Did any one come to you in connection with your opinion regarding this affair?"

"Yes, one gentleman came to me at the Laboratory on Thursday, the 22nd instant, and he said something which was not very clear. He was not known to me. But he said that my finding opium in the stomach contents was a sort of slur on a dead man's name. By that time my report had already gone. I told him that I was sorry I was not concerned with anything but the truth."

The Coroner:—"Will you tell me his name?"

Chemical Analyser:—"I would rather not disclose the name."

Mr. Vellani said that in fairness to his client he wanted the name to be disclosed.

A juror:—"The name ought to be disclosed at this stage."

Chemical Analyser:—"It was, as he told me, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Barrister-at-Law."

Mr. Patel who was in the Court wanted to ask one question in fairness to himself but the Court did not allow it.

MAJOR VAJIFDAR EXAMINED.

Major S. S. Vajifdar of the Grant Medical College was next examined by the Coroner.

"Can you tell me approximately when the opium could have been administered?"

I cannot say that. It was a chronic drunkard and if opium had entered the stomach about the time of his taking his meals the presence of semi-digested food was justified there. The opium may have entered his stomach any time between 8 p.m. and 12 midnight. Quite apart from alcohol, if 15 grains of opium would enter the stomach it would retard the process of digestion."

"Is it possible to give as large a dose of opium as 15 grains to a person without his knowledge?"

"Not possible unless he is so drunk that he is unconscious of what happens around him."

A BREEZE IN COURT.

Mr. Desai wanted to put a few questions to Major Vajifdar but the Court did not allow it. Mr. Desai contended that it was his right to examine the witness. The Coroner inquired in what capacity Mr. Desai appearing. Mr. Desai said that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Osman Sobani, the deceased's brother and wanted to help the Court in finding out the truth. He was of opinion that the deceased did not commit suicide by taking opium. He had strong suspicion that some other person had played the mischief.

The Coroner asked Mr. Desai to prove what he said first. Mr. Desai pointed out that the matter in consideration was not whether Mr. Sobani had committed suicide or not. It was whether he had a right to suggest a few questions to a witness whom the Coroner had examined and whose opinion would inbuence the opion of both the Coroner and the jury on the subject. He believed he had every right to do so.

The Coroner suggested that Mr. Desai might call Major Vajifdar as his witness.

Mr. Desai argued that he had no business to do so when the Major was already in the Court.

The foreman of the jury also wanted that Major Vajifdar should be examined by Mr. Desai. The Coroner, then agreed, but as the Major had by that time left the Court, the Coroner asked Mr. Desai to proceed with the next witness.

Mr. Desai wanted to continue his cross-examination of Mrs. Sobani which the Coroner said was unnecessary.

Mr. Desai thought it was necessary as that would throw fresh light on the whole case.

The Coroner: "But what do you want her to say? Do you want to bring out from her that she administered opium in the stomach of her husband?"

Mr. Desai: "That is not my point. I only want to prove that this is not a case of suicide but that there is some foul play."

Coroner: "You must prove that first, Mr. Desai, and convince the jury that it was not a case of suicide. You can then resume your cross-examination of Mrs. Sobani."

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. NUNAN.

Mr. Desai: "Did you read some notes while giving evidence last time?"

"Yes, some of them."

"When did you take those notes?"

"At the time of the post mortem examination."

"How did you remove the contents of the stomach etc. of the deceased?"

"I did not remove it, but they were removed as usual in my presence; but they were not sealed there."

"To whom did you entrust the bottles?"

"To my assistant."

"Did you go to your Hospital after that?"

"No. The contents were removed to the Police Hospital."

"Were the bottles sealed the same night?"

"Yes, I was told so."

"Who wrote the description?"

"I did it next morning."

"When you saw the body before post mortem examination you found no smell of opium?"

"No smell of anything."

"Did you get any smell after opening the body?"

"I did not smell anything."

"Did you find any sign of opium poisoning?"

"One does not necessarily see or smell opium at post mortem examination."

"Did the condition of the eyes or body show any sign of opium poisoning?"

"None—except embarrassment of respiration."

"If Mr. Sobani had taken exercise at 10 p.m. after he came home and then he had taken his bath and meals, do you think the opium could have its effect in the time which is taken in the case? and if he took opium at or before 12 p.m. could be have remained conscious at 5 a.m.?

Yes. If he was addicted to take a large quantity, possibly he could have been conscious.

But he was not addicted as is found out. When would he be unconscious after having taken 15 grains of opium?

I could not tell you nor anybody else could.

Can you say when the opium could have been taken in this case?

Except that it absorbed slowly, I cannot say anything.

When would a man die after taking 15 grains of opium at dinner at 12 p.m.?

I would expect this man to die by 8 a.m., in such circumstances.

When are the symptoms of opium poisoning seen commencing?

As long as the opium lies in the stomach there are no symptoms but after it enters the system, the symptoms are seen at any time after half an hour.

In reply to the Coroner's question, the Police Surgeon supported the view of Major Vajifdar as regards the digestion of food in the stomach of the deceased.

The inquest was then adjourned to Sunday at 2 p.m.

SILVER MARKET WEAK

EASIER CHINA EXCHANGE.

SELLING BY MARWARI SHROFFS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

BOMBAY, July 29.

The Silver Market opened firm, because China Exchange showed temporary firmness, the rates quoted being 1s. 10.15/16d.; there was some bear covering in the early morning, when the market ruled at Rs. 67/10 for 1st settlement, and Rs. 67/4 for the 2nd settlement.

A later cabled report showed lower Shanghai Exchange, the rate being 1s. 10.7/8d. Hence the Marwari jobbers began to sell. The market quickly declined, specially in 1st, i.e., Asad settlement, the rate going down to 67/6, and 2nd settlement was quoted at Rs. 67/3.

The Shroffs were buyers at a lower rate, hence the market slightly improved.

London cables last night showed China as a buyer, and the rates ½d. higher, both for ready and forward. Hence, the Bombay Market opened firm this morning. Another reason given for it was that some merchants had made buying bids in the London Silver Market, but they did not get it at the rates offered by them.

The closing rates were:—

		Rs. a.
1st Settlement	...	67 7
2nd Settlement	...	67 5

Cabled news from London:—

"Market quiet and steady. China bought. Sellers holding back. Small amount of business has been done."

ALLEGATIONS AGAINS "JUSTICE" PARTY CONTRADICTED

MADRAS, July 28.

With regard to the allegations of rough handling of Congress workers in the City by supporters of the "Justice" Party which were made by certain correspondents in the local press last week, "Justice" says in the course of a long leading article that it has been brought to its notice that the Swarajists themselves hired a number of urchins prior to their election meetings instructing them to hurl stones while the speeches are in full swing, so that subsequently it might be said that it was "the other party" who did the dirty thing.

Referring to a letter of complaint, the paper says that after investigation it was found that newspaper reports were unwarranted, and what was more, the paper adds, gentlemen referred to as having made the complaint had no complaint whatever to make.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

29th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.85
To-day's Opening Rate	17.85
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing Rate	17.87
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

29th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.31
To-day's Opening Rate	9.43
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	—.13

Khandi	33·8-0
Sewri	330-12-0

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYM. "B" BEAT SWISS.

Although the score might suggest otherwise the match between the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Swiss Football Club was a hard fought and interesting game. The Gym. won comfortably by five goals to one but their opponents were the first to score. The game was hardly two minutes old when Altwegg netted for the Swiss but Monteith was just as quick to equalise, two goals being thus scored in the first five minutes of play. From now on, however, the Gym. were superior and settled down to score. Monteith obtained the second goal and Smith added another before the interval. Two more goals were scored in the second half, Hook and Wand being successful in turn. There had been one or two amusing passages of arms between the Swiss goalie Scheidagger and Wand who seemed to have a peculiar affinity for each other. In holding a long shot Scheidagger found himself being attacked by Wand and a lively scrimmage ensued. The Gym.'s "baby tank," however, was quicker in action and evading his brawny opponent, he shot into an empty goal, the ball entering the net after glancing off the near upright.

Bombay Gym. "B" ..... 5 goals.
Swiss Football Club ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gym:—Temple; Learmont and Whitehead; Ross, Hoseason and Tefford; Scales, Smith, Hook, Monteith and Wand.

Swiss F. C.:—Scheidagger; Niederer and Frapoli; Hagenbach, Reimers and Steimers; Zollikofer, Altwegg, Hallenstein, Davies and Schmid.

Referee.—Mr. Gawthorne.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

G. I. P. Matunga vs. Times of India—Cooperage.

R. A. M. C. vs. Matunga Hindus—Oval.

COUNTY CRICKET.

CLOSING SCORES

LONDON, July 28.

Following were the closing scores in the cricket matches that began to-day:—There was rain all over the country.

Essex vs. Lancashire at Leyton. Lancashire 283 for 6 (Makepeace 140, Hallows 67).

Kent vs. Middlesex at Blackheath Middlesex 72 (Wright 6 for 29) and one run for no wicket. Kent 95 (Haig 6 for 43).

Derbyshire vs. Worcester at Ilkeston. Worcester 211 for 9 (Fox 97 not out).

Notts vs. Hampshire at Nottingham. Hampshire 218 for 9 (Brown 56).

Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Bristol. Gloucester 170 (Hedges 83, Macaulay 6 for 49) Yorkshire 112 for 1 (Sutcliffe 52 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Leicester at Swansea. Leicester 268 (Sidwell 50) Glamorgan 72 for 4.

Northants vs. Warwick at Northampton. Northants 374 for 7 (W. Timms 128 not out Walden 122).

Somerset vs. Sussex at Bath. Sussex 194 (Bowley 101, Hunt 7 for 61. Somerset 35 for 2).

Surrey vs. Australians at Oval. Australians 355 for 7 (Woodful 156).—Reuter's Special.

RANI SAHEB OF SANDUR DEAD

A Poona correspondent wires:—

Indiraraja Ranisaheb of Sandur, died here on Sunday the 25th instant at 7 p.m. She was suffering from consumption for more than four months. At her death bed, Her Highness the Maharanisaheb of Baroda, Ranisahebs of Akkalkot, Jath, Dowager Ranisaheb of Sawantwari, Chief of Jath and other relatives were present. Her cremation was performed here the same night in drenching rain. Rajasaheb with his daughter left for Sandur on the 27th evening. The bones were carried to Sandur.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926.

"THE EVER-LASTING NAY."

The "Indian Daily Mail" feels compelled to say that the statement which Lord Birkenhead made in the Lords on Wednesday "shows a considerable improvement on the tone and contents of most of his previous statements on Indian affairs". We are unable to see any improvement. The speech lacks nothing of the arrogant assumption of superiority, the cynical indifference to the wrongs of India, and the determination to hold her for the benefit of Britain, which are characteristic of the utterances of British politicians, especially of the Die-hard school to which Lord Birkenhead belongs. Summed up in one sentence it is the reiteration of the "Ever-lasting Nay" of British imperialism to Indian Nationalism knocking at the door of freedom. Many have been the excuses and pleas that representatives of Britain have advanced in the past to delay the advent of Indian freedom. The hypocrisy and dishonesty of these excuses and pleas have been exposed time and again. None of these pleas is more hypocritical than that which seeks to justify British domination on the ground of Hindu-Muslim differences. The truth—the blunt truth—is that Britain does not desire India to be free because those who rule her are unwilling to part with the power which enables them to exploit her resources for the aggrandisement of their own country and who are too misguided to realise that an India, which is a free and equal member of the British Commonwealth, will be a source of its stability as an exploited and discontended India will be a menace to its existence. And Lord Birkenhead's speech is a reprehensible attempt to make a virtue of selfishness.

The speech was intended to be a reply to Lord Olivier's charge which, in effect, amounted, to this that the bureaucracy resorted to a policy of "Divide and Rule" as a make-weight against Nationalist forces, but its contents furnish a fresh proof of the truth of that indictment. Whether communal tension is the result of bureaucratic policy or not, there is no doubt that it is exploited for the purpose of consolidating the power of the bureaucracy and no one has made greater capital out of them than Lord Birkenhead. He takes deliberate care to bring them into relation with the subject of constitutional reform. "It is plain", he declared, "that any impartial and competent tribunal that is established in order to revise the constitution, in order to advise Parliament as to whether powers already conceded should be extended or not, must most vitally be affected by the question, what at present moment is the relationship between those two great dominant sects." The differences between Hindus and Muslims have no more relation to the question of constitutional reform than the sanguinary conflicts in Ireland had to do with the freedom of that country. On the contrary experience has shown that the freedom of Ireland from British domination has stimulated that sense of common responsibility which is the best safeguard against domestic quarrels and conflicts. Yes, there is one respect in which the relation of communal disturbances with constitutional reform can be established and it is the proof which their existence has given of the failure of the present system of government in its primary function of maintaining peace and order. Lord Winterton boasted the other day that the presence of British troops was the most effective safeguard against communal differences developing into general massacres. What more damning indictment of the present system of administration could there be than this boast, the implication of which is that, despite decades of British rule, the people of India have not learnt to adjust their small differences as civilized human beings?

But Lord Birkenhead, who went to the length of uttering the libel that the present state of communal relations were to some extent connived at by the leaders of the two communities and who imagined that a mere denial was a sufficient reply to Lord Olivier's charge, ignored the inconvenient truth that these communal disturbances have practically never been known in Indian States. Surely, if the Hindus and Muslims are so ferociously thirsting for a fratricidal struggle, the Indian States provide the most favourable battlefield because no British troops exist there to prevent them from quenching that unholy thirst. The absence of communal disturbances in these States, Lord Birkenhead should be intellectually honest enough to recognise—and the significant fact that the storm-centre at the present moment is Bengal, the seat of the Swarajists' power, should strengthen that recognition—that there is something radically wrong with the system of administration in British India. But intellectual honesty of this kind is hardly to be expected from those who have to justify an unrighteous policy of denying freedom to a country which they dominate and exploit. The burden of his speech was, therefore, a repetition of the nauseating cant about co-operation. He, of course, did not pause to recognise that even those who have wholeheartedly co-operated in working the Reforms have found them to be a delusion. He did not care to understand why the people of India have made it a point of honour, as any other self-respecting people would do, to insist on determining their own future and to repudiate Britain's arrogant claim to subject themselves to decennial examination of their fitness to govern themselves. He continues to ask India to make a humiliating surrender and he is emboldened in making that demand by the present communal tension. He has thus added insult to injury by exploiting the communal question for prolonging India's agony. What will be India's answer to the insult? Already, thanks to the efforts of several leaders, the monster of communalism is being brought under control. Our efforts in that direction must be redoubled not because our domestic quarrels are a proof of our unfitness to govern ourselves but because they prevent us from exercising that pressure of our national strength which is required to compel the Birkenheads of the Empire to negotiate a settlement with us on the basis of mutual equality and trust."

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Bombay Legislative Council made a belated effort in 1924 to tackle the question of protecting children from ill usage by cruel or wicked parents and guardians and others who got control of them. The Children's Act was accordingly passed in that year and received the assent of the Governor-General in February 1925. It was a modest measure and its operation was confined to the city of Bombay, but the whole of it is still held up by Government because, forsooth, the execution of some parts of it involves expenditure. It was to remind Government of the danger of further delay in enforcing the Act that a public meeting was held in the city under the auspices of twenty-five local institutions interested in child welfare. Mr. Jayakar who presided, suggested that Government probably felt timid as they generally did in social and religious matters. There was possibly a touch of irony in the suggestion. Mr. Natrajan suggested another explanation of Government's delay. He said that the crux of the situation was that Indian publicists and leaders had not done enough to rouse Government and that the rich folk did not regard the children of the poor as their own. We hope Government will not wait till that degree of universal love is reached. The other speakers did not mince matters. Mr. Bunbury regretted that Government had done little or nothing to enlist public help or interest in the solution of this problem and asked Government to come into the open and tell the public what they had done and what they proposed to do. Miss M. Katherine Davis pointed out that, as the Act was not in force, welfare workers could not interfere in many glaring instances of ill usage of children and that they had to stand and watch helplessly wicked parents selling their own children into sin. Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan said that the importance and urgency of the work were obvious and that, when such a large body of men and women in Bombay were ready and willing to sacrifice their time and labour in saving children, "it behoved Government not to sleep over the matter for a single day more". The main resolutions of the meeting called upon Government to bring into force Parts 2 and 3 of the Act forthwith and the whole Act at an early date. There is no satisfactory reason why the whole Act should not be enforced immediately, unless Government merely desired to win cheap popularity by enacting the measure.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

AS A BUSINESSMAN SEES IT.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

I.

Mr. H. J. Davis, of the "Times of India," representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation and a member of the Standing Committee, gave on 3rd July 1926, a notice of motion to the Municipal Secretary stating that at the next meeting of the Standing Committee he would move.

"That in view of the fact that the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 dated 15th October 1923 has remained practically inoperative and ineffective ever since it was passed three years ago and the rescission of the Resolution would add to the good business name of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and lead to a better feeling and understanding between the Britishers and Indians. The Standing Committee recommend the corporation to rescind their aforesaid Resolution."

Mr. H. J. Davis in moving the resolution stated "that every member of the Standing Committee knew his views about the clause inserted in tender forms. He wanted them to recommend to the Corporation that the "boycott" resolution should be rescinded." His main reason in asking the business and financial committee of the Corporation to adopt that action was because he regarded that clause as "*unbusinesslike*". They should deal absolutely in the open market free and unfettered getting the best possible value for their money anywhere in the world. Had the instructions of the Corporation been effective and operative, in his opinion, "it would have resulted in financial loss to the Corporation owing to the great restriction made in not dealing entirely in the open market" and therefore Mr. Davis appealed to the *business* sense of the Standing Committee, who, he felt sure, would have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to rescind their resolution."

Mr. H. J. Davis thus puts his case on the grounds

(*a*) that the said "boycott" clause was *unbusinesslike*.

(*b*) that the buying must be done in an *open free and unfettered market* thus getting the best possible value for the money.

(*c*) that if the instructions contained in the boycott resolution had been effective and operative, it *would* have resulted in financial loss to the Corporation.

Seeing with Different Eyes.

Leaving aside Mr. H.J. Davis's super-human solicitude to save the Corporation money which *would* have been lost, if the resolution had not remained "inoperative and ineffective" one is naturally led to ask that if the fact is as admitted by Mr. Davis viz., that the resolution has remained "practically inoperative and ineffective," why is Mr. Davis anxious to rescind it?

"In every object there is inexhaustible meaning: The eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing. To Newton and Newton's Dog Diamond, what a different pair of Universes: while the painting on the optical retina of both was, most likely the same!"

The fact is that Mr. Davis as a Britisher looks at the resolution differently from the Indian Bombay Municipal Corporation. Whilst to Mr. Davis the boycott resolution may be an insult to his nationality and business instincts, to the Indian it reads of the self-respect which prompted him to pass it. It appears that the position of Mr. Davis is not different from that of Monsieur Claes, the alchemist, the hero of Balzac's novel, "Alkahest," who when his wife shed tears said:

"Stay. I have decomposed tears. They contain a little phosphate of lime, chloride of sodium, mucin and water."

To the alchemist his wife's tears meant so much. He forget that it was the heart that was weeping. If Mr. Davis had remembered the genesis of the Boycott Resolution he would, if not as a Britisher, as a man, have appreciated the sentiment to which it gave expression. If Mr. Davis understood the true inwardness of the Boycott Resolution, he would have seen its '*raison d'etre*." It was passed to support the resolution of the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall on 11th September 1923 under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and this resolution protested against the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa and particularly in Kenya.

Indians Chattels Abroad.

No one can deny that the status of Indians in the British Empire is that of exiles at home and chattels abroad and it is as a protest against this position that the said resolution was passed; and based on this, the Bombay Municipal Corporation on 15th October 1923 passed what is known as Boycott Resolution which reads:—

"That agreeably to the Resolution of the Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on the Town Hall on the 11th September 1923, this Corporation is of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the departments of the municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any part of the world."

Thus there can possibly be no doubt about the genesis of the Boycott Resolution and Mr. Davis like the alchemist of Balzac looks at it from a wrong angle of vision. He applies to it his intellect; his love of duty to his constituency; and the friendship he owes to Africa have run away with his heart; I refuse to believe that Mr. H. J. Davis is incapable of seeing what is so apparent. However Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot saw the weakest point of Mr. Davis's motion and moved an amendment which Mr. Davis accepted and the resolution so amended reads:

"That in view of the fact that the rescission of the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 dated the 15th October 1923 would add to the good business name of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and lead to a better feeling between Britishers and Indians, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to rescind their aforesaid resolution."

It will thus be seen that the amended resolution (carried by 5 to 7) glosses over the fact which Mr. Davis admitted, viz., that the said resolution had remained "practically inoperative and ineffective" and emphasises the theoretical possibility of better feeling and understanding between the Britishers and Indians and appeals to the good business name of the Corporation.

(To Be Continued.)

VICEROY AT POONA.

FOR SPORT? OR SERIOUS THOUGHT?

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA).

I

People in Poona marvel, what brings Lord Irwin to their historic city, whilst in the capital of Bengal, and the capital of European India, things are so topsy—turvy, that panic, prosecution, and persecution are rampant there. On this some sidelight is thrown by an unauthorised and unreported interview that Lord Irwin had with Lord Birkenhead before leaving London, when Earl Winterton was also present.

To Pleasant Poona! Why?

B. So, you are going to India, Irwin.

I. Yes, Birkenhead. Is there anything you wish me to attend to immediately I reach India?

B. Yes, Irwin, there are many things, which worry me and the Cabinet; for don't forget, Irwin, India is our only Milch-cow, he best and the quietest milch-cow, we have at present; and our acute business Chief Baldwin is very anxious to see, that we make no further muddles with her and about her!

I. Birkenhead, please speak out your mind, or the Cabinet's mind, freely.

B. Well then listen, Irwin. There are some delicate and intricate Bombay problems, which need immediate attention.

I. Shall I stay in Bombay on landing?

B. No, it is too hot by the time you are there. Better visit Bombay Presidency some time in July or August.

W. Oh, Poona! Poona, is the place in July and August. There will be the Governor, the Council, the Races, the Sports, the elite and all the gaicty of Indian life at the time!

B. Not so fast, Winterton! Not so fast!

W. Look here, your lordships, I have been to India, and let me guide Lord Irwin a little!

B. You may guide him after he leaves this office. Now Irwin, you may arrange to meet Sir Leslie Wilson at the first opportunity, and tackle the following problems with him.

Back Bay Reclamation.

B. You may have seen from the papers and heard from the Labour Members a lot about the Bombay Reclamation Scheme.

I. Yes, they all say, it was so perilous, ruinous, monstrous, and yet Baron Lloyd persisted, and brought disaster to Bombay.

B. That is one way of looking at it, Irwin. But, don't overlook the fact, that it was Lloyd who gave a lot of work to many of our factories here, and thus helped Government in reducing unemployment!

I. Then, what do you wish me to do, Birkenhead?

B. Well, to tell you the truth, Irwin, you better follow Reading's diplomatic policy! Talk of Enquiry Committees. Ask the people to await their Reports. And meanwhile confer with Leslie Wilson and see how best the Reclamation Scheme can be completed. Take with you as many Indians as you can in that direction. But see, that the Scheme is not scsapped.

I. Is it fair, Birkenhead, to proceed with what has proved to be so disastrous a scheme?

B. Is it fair, Irwin, to lose our prestige in India, and at the same time keep more of our men unemployed in England by stopping the Work on Reclamation, Development etc?

I. Well, Birkenhead, I am in a dilemma!

W. India is a land of dilemmas for statesman! But a land of beauty for sportsmen!

B. Easy, Winterton, easy.

W. Sir, let me give a few tips to my old friend Irwin.

Sakkar Barrage.

I. What next, Birkenhead?

B. Next to Reclamation, is the Sind

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Well in the Saddle.

Is the Poincare Cabinet well in the saddle? If the reception of the ministerial declaration by both houses in the French Parliament is any indication of its stability, it may be considered to have achieved it with surprising rapidity. But M. Poincare and his case-hardened colleagues must be well aware of the rocks ahead although for the present it is fair weather sailing. As the experts suggest the Government is embarking on a scheme of additional indirect taxation, but when it declares that "acquired wealth would be asked to make a reasonable contribution to the sinking fund for National Defence Bonds," there is a possibility that the holders and inheritors of acquired wealth will shake their heads and want to know what is precisely meant by "reasonable." Meanwhile what M. Poincare has gained is the consent of the Chamber to the exceptional procedure suggested by his Government for speeding up the passage into law of the financial measures.

Out of Place.

The official reception of the Viceroy at Poona is reported by an Anglo-Indian paper to have been an affair of great pomp and ceremony. There were to be seen it is said, the bejewelled Indian Princes, resplendent in the most gorgeous dresses, an array of officials in their trappings of gold, a continuous stream of cavalry and infantry with bands playing, the thrones for the distinguished visitors, and the usual endless ceremonial presentations. The function was in, short a Viceregal Durbar, reminiscent, says a Press correspondent, of the reception accorded to the Heir to the Throne at Poona in 1921. And what was the occasion for all this pomp and parade? "I come," the Viceroy said, "to win some first-hand acquaintance with the problems of daily life as they fall to be met by the man in the street and by the agriculturist in the field." There is in Lord Irwin's speeches a ring of sincerity which we gladly acknowledge, as we have done before. But that sincerity does not blind us to the utter incongruity between his sentiments and their ceremonial setting; and the greatest pity of it is that the official stage-management prevents him from seeing the very life of the poor ryot which it is his genuine intention to see. Again, the pageantry of one place is copied at another, the durbars multiply and in the Indian States entail a frightful cost. And whence does the money come? Whether in British India or in the States, it comes, in the last analysis, from the toiling, tax-ridden ryot whose lot the Viceroy seeks to relieve. Stripping the official tours of all conventional glitter will help Lord Irwin not only to relieve the burden of the ryot but also to see the real daily life of the man in the street or the tiller in the field. The pomp and show, which is a relic of medievalism is out of place in these democratic days and indulgence in it is certainly inexcusable in a country where millions do not have a square meal any day.

A Welcome Decision.

There will be general satisfaction at the reasonable attitude adopted by Mr. Advani and Mr. Nur Mahomed in regard to their bills when they come up for discussion before the Council session at Poona. Mr. Advani was absent and the Hindu Monogamous Marriage Bill which he advocates for Sind lapsed, while Mr. Nur Mahomed withdrew his measures for an amendment in the Local Boards Act, advocating the registration of marriages, on the ground that a discussion of the Bill was likely to embitter communal feeling. This was a welcome decision, and it is quite in conformity with the desire expressed in the recent statement of the Congress Working Committee. Mr. Advani and Mr. Nur Mahomed should now explore the path of communal peace and help in the establishment of a Conciliation Board for Sind.

Liquor at the Door.

A question in the Council elicited the fact that during the twelve months last year the average sales of liquor in Bombay mill-areas amounted to 592 proof gallons on the mill pay-day, the average for any other day being 254 gallons. Asked whether Government would close the shops on pay day, the Excise Minister said, or rather hazarded the statement, that pay in all mills was not given on one and the same day though he had himself supplied a moment before the figures for the consumption of liquor on the pay day. When, however, he was assured by Mr. Kay of the Mill-owners' Association that pay was given on one and the same day in all mills in Bombay, the Minister promised to consider seriously the question of closing the shops on the pay day. As he had mentioned only one objection to closing and as that was promptly proved groundless, we hope that the promise will be kept. His own figures are a conclusive argument for the closing. It is evil enough to locate liquor-shops in the vicinity of mills. Refusing to reduce the temptation on the day the temptation is greatest is culpable heartlessness.

"The Last Judgment."

We take the following from "The New Leader."

"When Churchill came before the Judgment Seat
No angel sought for mercy to entreat;
Silent they heard the sentence grim and dread—
To spend eternity with Birkenhead."

P.E.N.

BIRKENHEAD'S LATEST.

REFORMS AND COMMUNAL TENSION.

STEEL FRAME'S "STRICT IMPARTIALITY"

MORE CANT ABOUT CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Olivier with regard to affairs in India Lord Birkenhead stated that 125 persons remained under control on 30th June under the Bengal Act 1925. Referring to the fact that only nine persons had been released, he emphasised that there had been incidents necessitating caution in the matter. He expressed the opinion that the Government of India had throughout been very reasonable and had shown readiness to use clemency where it was safe. He emphasised that cases were being constantly examined and detention was not extended unnecessarily. Lord Irwin was fully acquainted with his views on the subject and he was sure he would take such action or make such enquiries and proposals as might seem to the Government of India desirable and not dangerous to the public.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM IN INDIA.

Referring to a settlement of the Sikh disturbances in the Punjab, Lord Birkenhead congratulated the Governor of the province and his officers on the happy-ending of the crisis which had occasioned great anxiety to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government.

Lord Birkenhead said that the renewal of very bitter communal disturbances occasioned very deep anxiety to those responsible for order and good government in India. British policy with regard to them could not be better expressed than by Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 promising equal and impartial protection of law to all forms of religions and beliefs. After a historical review of Hindu-Moslem relations, Lord Birkenhead alluding to the fact that leaders of both the parties, frequently during the past three years had expressed abhorrence of communal disturbances and the recognition that their occurrence was an insuperable bar to future political progress, said that at the same time responsible persons in both the communities had been fostering or anyhow not discouraging the kind of militant revivalism on the part of their co-religionists the first result of which was inevitably to prevent any return to toleration and harmony, and which inevitably meant reaction in the outlook of both the communities. It was consequently impossible to deny that the present state of communal relations were to some extent connived at by the leaders of the two communities.

REFORMS AND COMMUNAL TENSION.

Lord Birkenhead said, that this circumstance involved a novel and sinister distinction between outbreaks of to day and the earlier outbreaks. He expressed the opinion therefore, that it was not true to deny all connection between Reforms and the present Hindu-Moslem tension, but it was a grossly inadequate explanation to attribute it either to the existence of reforms or to their nature. The hurried historical sketch he had given should be sufficient to dispose of that conception. As far as tangible cause of tension could be assigned it was to be found in the general postwar unsettlement which gave final quietus to the system of paternal government and led component elements of the Indian population to take stock of their new position and insist increasingly and vehemently on their own rights. The claims. It is doubtless true, the system of communal representation tends to stereotype cleavage, but there is not the slightest ground for an assertion that had Parliament insisted in the teeth of violent opposition in planning Reforms in 1919 without that feature, Hindu-Moslem relations would have become more amicable than lately they have been. On the other hand, it is almost certain they would have become much more violent and embittered. He expressed an opinion that the marked proselytising tendencies in both communities during the past three years due to the realisation that the principle of majority must now be reckoned with.

LORD OLIVIER'S LETTER TO "TIMES."

Referring to a recent letter of Lord Olivier to the "Times" Lord Birkenhead regretted that Lord Olivier had used an expression apparently indicating the view that the Government of India or the Government of Britain had during past few years shown some partiality to Moslems. He assured the House that it really was not true. Lord Olivier himself, when in office had been scrupulously impartial. Lord Birkenhead did not think, that Lord Olivier would charge him or Lord Reading with any such partiality. Certainly Lord Olivier would not accuse Lord Irwin of such partiality "whose (Irwin's) elevated speech on these topics couched in high and noble language had, I believe, made a profound impression in India, and breathed in every sentence the highest conceptions of idealism which run like a golden thread through the whole of our historic associations with this peninsula." He affirmed that the Government of India had always held the seats equally justly and impartially between the disputants. Hindus and Moslems realised that this was true because they frequently ask the British authorities to deal with disturbances.

Lord Birkenhead proceeded to denounce the falsity of the allegation that the Government of India or the Government of Britain did not contemplate disturbances with disfavour.

PUNJAB JAILS COMMISSION'S REPORT

Referring to the report of the Punjab Gaols Commission, Lord Birkenhead said that some findings were very disquieting. Lord Irwin completely agreed with him that almost all recommendations of the report must be carried out, and every conceivable step that could be taken to set that house in order would be taken.

RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Referring to British relations with Afghanistan and the Ameer Lord Birkenhead said: "For many generations this topic has been one of delicacy and difficulty and so important a topic in our foreign affairs must be dealt with cautiously by any Minister even though he be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and with infinitely greater degree of caution when he who addresses you has no such responsibility. In the first place let me say our relations with the Ameer continue to be of the friendliest character and I take this opportunity of saying with as much formality as I can that the excellence of relations which at present subsist between that monarch and ourselves is in no small measure due to the tact and ability shown by Sir Francis Humphreys our representative in Afghanistan. He indeed has deserved well of this country. Many changes have occurred in Afghanistan and in the general character of the problems generally founded upon Afghanistan which have from time to time engaged the attention of the British Governments but this at least I may make plain that the concern of Great Britain and India in Afghanistan is not less than it was in 1885. It is not less than it was in 1907 when it brought us to an agreement with Russia or in 1921 when we made a treaty of good neighbourliness with Afghanistan. If such interests as we have in Afghanistan were ever seriously threatended we should not, I believe, find ourselves without means of safeguarding them.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

Referring to the Reforms he said, "Lord Olivier spoke in kindly terms of observations I made a year ago upon the subject of effect as far as it was clearly discernible at that period of Montford Reforms. The Noble Lord did me no more than justice when he said it was my purpose in speaking a year ago, to exercise as far as any words of mine could do it, the spirit of distrust which had misguided and perverted so many intelligent men into an attempt to make the constitution absolutely unworkable. That was a strange mood for the nation to pass through. It could indeed, be made the subject of a debatable argument. Either that constitutional reforms went too far or that constitutional reforms did not go far enough. But it surely was a strange policy for those who held that reforms had not gone far enough to render, if they could, ridiculous and futile that which has been given them in experiment, which was certainly one of the most novel and one of the boldest that any country which was the centre of an Empire had ever in my reading of human history, attempted.

OPEN TO CONVERSION AND CONVICTION.

But such was the strange fact to which we had to accommodate ourselves. There was no method of dealing with difficulties which emerged except by reliance upon precautionary measures which we had not omitted to introduce into the legislation which gave constitution, and so the attempt to destroy and render ridiculous the constitution failed. But when I spoke a year ago I plainly indicated that so far at least as I was concerned, and so far as I could read the minds of my colleagues, I believe it would have been true also of them—we were always open to conversion and conviction if and when we saw among men, able men who participate in the politics of India with a genuine desire to make the best of the existing constitution."

RIGHTS OF OPPOSITION.

"We did not indeed, ever desire, expect or invite that they should say it was the constitution which satisfied them. We never asked them to deprive themselves of any one of the legitimate rights of ordinary parliamentary opposition if they chose, in bitter invective, to disparage the adequacy of that which we have given them. After all bitter invective has been used in many western parliaments without doing anyone any particular harm, but it indeed was futile to expect that we should treat the general scheme of non-cooperation which carried in its womb clear determination to wreck the constitution which with painful construction had been formed in this country that we should treat this as a claim for making prematurely, according to terms of that constitution itself, changes and developments in it. Well, if anybody expected that of the English Government, he had indeed given inattentive study to the history of the British people.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

What I said a year ago I say again today subject only to one observation which I will presently make. I do believe that I discern to-day the realisation, in many

(Continued on next page.)

"PROVE IT"

SIR M. O'DWYER'S CHALLENGE TO LORD OLIVIER

MONTFORD REFORMS & COMMUNAL TENSION.

LONDON, July 29.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer in a letter to the "Times" challenges Lord Olivier to prove his contention that Sir M. O'Dwyer's statement that "the traditional sectional hostility in India has been aggravated ten-fold by the political struggles of rival religious races to secure a power of place since the Reforms" has enormously exaggerated the influence of that factor. Sir M. O'Dwyer argues that the matter can easily be tested and invites Lord Olivier to secure statistics of deaths and casualties due to sectarian strife, firstly from 1858 to the end of 1919, and secondly from 1920 to 1925 when the Reforms were operating. Sir M. O'Dwyer desires to include the Moplah rebellion also. —Reuter's Special.

LORD OLIVIER CUTS POOR FIGURE

LONDON, July 29.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks that Lord Olivier cut rather a poor figure in the House of Lords' debate when he was taxed by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading with regard to his recent letter to "The Times" in course of which he asserted that the British officialdom in India were biassed in favour of the Muslims. The paper thinks that Lord Reading's specific denial of the suggestions should particularly do something to neutralize their mischief.—Reuter.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ?

A NAGPUR INCIDENT.

NAGPUR, July 28.

During Lord Irwin's visit to Nagpur, there were the usual dinner parties in the Government House in his honour. With one or two exceptions, all the European heads of departments were invited while no Indian head of any department, it is said, was invited although there are four Indian heads of departments in this province.

Referring to this, the "Hitavada" in a leading article writes that Sir Montagu Butler has so far shown no racial prejudice and that in the absence of a convincing explanation the deliberate exclusion of Indian heads of departments from the Viceregal dinner parties can only be characterised as a most melancholy instance of racial antipathy.—Free Press.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM.

TWO VICTORIES IN SYDNEY.

LONDON, July 29.

Sydney.—In an hockey match the Indian Army hockey team beat Duntroon by fifteen goals to nil.

In another match India beat Central and Southern by 5 goals to nil.—Reuter.

RESULTS OF GOODWOOD CUP

LONDON, July 29.

The Goodwood Cup resulted as follows:—

GLOMMEN	 1
MENDOZA	 2
CAMDEN	 3

Betting was eleven to ten on Glommen, hundred to eight against Mendoza, twenty to one against Camden. Nine ran. The race was won by two lengths. One length separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSOR TO BARONY OF AMPTHILL

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Justice Smith in the Divorce Division granted declaration to-day under the Legitimacy Declaraion Act establishing the right of succession to the Barony of Ampthill of Geoffrey, the son of Mrs. Russell, the wife of John Hugo Russell, the eldest son of Lord Ampthill.—Reuter.

CAPT SCOTT MEMORIAL FUND

LONDON, July 28.

£ 84,000 has been collected and the Mansion House Fund for a memorial to Captain Scott, explorer, has now been closed. Nearly £ 36.000 will be devoted to support the relatives of those who perished in the antartic expedition, £ 10,000 for future polar research, £ 17,500 for publishing the scientific results of tre expeditions and the balance of £ 5,000 will be repaid to the British Antartic Committee.—Reuter.

THEOSOPHICAL HEAD QUARTERS.

LONDON, July 28.

Ommen. The Secretary of the Congress of the Theosophic Order of Star in the East announces that the order of the Star in the East is being organised in four world centres namely Adyar (India) Ommen, Sydney, and Ojai (California.) Mr. Krishnamurti stated that he would reside at Castle Eerde for three months in the year making it the headquarters of the mvement.—Reuter.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN FRANCS

LONDON, July 28.

French frances in London closed at 202.75 and Belgian at 198.5.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

EXCLUSION OF MAULVI RAFIUDDIN.

ASKED TO APOLOGISE BUT REFUSED.

POONA, July 28.

With reference to the exclusion of Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, M.L.C., from the Muslim Deputation to the Viceroy, a representative of the Associated Press interviewed the Maulvi to ascertain the circumstances which led to the incident at the Government House.

Maulvi Rafiuddin stated that the incident which led up to his exclusion was due to his personal differences with regard to the constitutional methods which, according to him, ought to have been adopted by the organisers of the Deputation. He emphatically declared that he was never against the address to the Viceroy, but was anxious that it should be presented in a constitutional manner. When ventilating his views in the Press he had distinctly said that Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council should decide the matter. When the Council assembled on Monday, he consulted some of his colleagues who agreed that they should all combine to pay respects to the Viceroy irrespective of personal views regarding the constitutional questions involved. He accordingly set aside his personal sentiments and wrote to the organiser, Sir Haroon Jaffar, that he had decided to join the Deputation. No reply was received. On the contrary, a report appeared in a Bombay paper that he was leading an opposition to the Viceregal address, which Mr. Rafiuddin declared was entirely false.

ASKED TO APOLOGISE.

He went to the Government House this morning and offered himself to join the Deputation and to show profound respect to the Viceroy. But instead of allowing him to join, the organiser brought the private Secretary to the Governor to him, who after some conversation told him that he would be permitted to join the Deputation if he would sign an apology which was kept ready in the hands of the organiser withdrawing all that he (the Maulvi) had written in the press. This the Maulvi refused to do and was thereupon asked by the private Secretary to leave. The Maulvi then walked out.—A.P.

VICEROY INSPECTS POONA SCOUTS

POONA, July 29.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by Sir Leslie Wilson drove round Poona City. On old palace grounds of Peshwas called Sanwarwada, a large muster of boy scouts under their respective Scout Masters was held. Viceroy inspected boy scouts and drove round the Cantonments. A reception was held in the night at Government House. —A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

DR. ANSARI WITHDRAWS

DELHI, July 28.

Dr. Ansari in the course of a communication to press says:—"I feel much honoured at the confidence shown by some of the Provincial Congress Committees in including my name in the list of candidates selected by them for the presidentship of the next session of the Indian Nation Congress. I have decided, not without a great deal of thought, to withdraw my candidature in favour of Messrs. Mazharul Haque and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. My reasons are that they have a longer and better record of service to the country. They are abler and more experienced and older men, and lastly they are in a position to devote their entire time and energy to the office which unfortunately I am not in a position to do."—A.P.

FURTHER PROVINCIAL SELECTIONS

GAUHATI, July 29.

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, 41st Indian National Congress, has issued a supplementary list of proposals from three more Provincial Congress Committees for the Presidentship of the next Congress. These proposals have been received very late. No further proposals from Provincial Congress Committees which are yet to send the same will be taken notice of.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee:—Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee:—Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Sr. N. C. Kelkar, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Arobinda Ghose, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulvi Mazharul Huque, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Bhagwan Das.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee:—Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Mo Nehru, Mazharul Hoque, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr Arobindo Ghose and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad.—A.P.

Singapore.—The Japanese training cruisers Yakumo and Idzumo left on Tuesday for Colombo with Princes Fushimi and Yamasrima on board.—Reuter.

A HEATED DEBATE.

TOO MUCH OF "POISON GAS"

RIGHTS OF HINDU PRIESTS AGAIN.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF BOLSHEVISM.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 29.

Thursday was entirely devoted to the discussion of the pros and cons of the Watandar Hindu Priests Bill and naturally much heat was engendered. Obtsinacy was pitted against obstinacy and there was no give and take. The participants in the discussion could think of no compromise and their only object seemed to be either to force the Bill through or to throw it out. There was no sweet reasonableness on either side. The full galleries showed that the outside public took the greatest interests in the discussion and well they might, considering the very wide scope of the measure. According to the Leader of the House there were roughly about 9,000 Joshis concerned with this measure in the Southern and Central Divisions and not only the Brahmins, but the non-Brahmins were opposed to the Bill, as Mr. Deo said when presenting a batch of applications against the measure. With the Government and Muslim support, the Bill was assured a passage through the Council but not a smooth passage, as there was persistent obstruction throughout. Mr. Mujumdar who naturally took up the cudgels on behalf of the opponents, spoke of Bolshevism being introduced in this countrq. This was one extreme as against another, and such views could not of course conduce to a calm and informed discussion. The Leader of the House made a long rambling speech and it was difficult to see what was his point. But this much was clear that the Government had given some consideration to the question of compensation, and as it amounted to abôut Rs. 255,000 yearly they could not see their way to grant it, particularly as the services were not rendered to the State. This was, of course, in answer to the point made by Dr. Paranjpye that some compensation should be given to these Joshis, though it could not equal the large sums paid to the members of the heavenborn Services. Otherwise there was not much in Sir Chunilal's speech which was altogether devoid of any new suggestion or compromise acceptable to both the parties.

MR. DEO'S POLISHED SPEECH.

Mr. Deo who made a fine polished speech as usual with his characteristic fervour quoted an order of Sambhaji, the son of the great Shivaji that no "Watan" should be unjustly confiscated by the Government but the Hon. Mr. Jadhav doubted its genuineness as he had made a search for it in Kolhapur State archives. Thus the fight of wits on both sides went on but no heads were broken on either side. As a matter of fact as the President hinted the debate latterly degenerated into a mere repetition of old arguments in new language. There was much poison gas emitted during the debate. Mr. P. G. Joshi was the bitterest opponent of the Bill and he made a vehement speech against the sponsors of the Bill generally, and the Satyashodhaks particularly. Perhaps this was an offset to Mr. Choudharry's speech, who called the priests of Nasik as those who did not know anything. The discussion was not over when the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the Council met to-day the Hon. Sir Ibrahim presiding. At question time Mr. S. S. Deo asked about the Physical Director for the schools and college, the answer was that arrangements were made with the Y. M. C. A., Bombay, for providing on the basis for the Government subsidy, a part-time physical director. The expenditure on this from January 1925 was Rs. 8,700.

Replying to Mr. Gunjal the Hon. Mr. Rieu said there were unclaimed postal cash certificates amounting to Rs. 525,000 in the Poona District.

COST OF LLOYD'S FOLLY

Replying to Mr. Kambli the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that the total cost of the dredger "Kalu" including commission was Rs. 1,436,805 and of the dredger "George Lloyd", Rs. 3,725,308 including the cost of voyage to India.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav said Government had no intention of opening a medical school in Hubli. Replying to Mr. G. I. Patel the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Back Bay Advisory Committee had not yet submitted to the Government its report on the Development Directorate schemes, other than the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. To Mr. Kambli the Hon. Mr. Cowasji replied that the length of the sea wall was 19.694 feet and the cost Rs. 6,952,965.

PRISON HORRORS AND GOVERNMENT'S EVASIVE REPLY

The Hon. Mr. Hotson replying to Mr. G. I. Patel about the account of prison horrors in the "Chronicle" and the statement of facts about the same and also copies of prison records of the illness of Messrs. Majali, Divekar, Mohare, and Kakjalgi said he did not understood what useful purpose would be served by publishing such records.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replying to Mr. Hursenally said 45 landlords were prosecuted up to the end of 1925 in respect of 365 tenants for taking more than statutory increase in the standard rent in Bombay, the fines amounting to Rs. 5,560.

The Council then resumed discussion on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu priests.

"IT'S BOLSHEVISM."

Sardar Mujumdar strongly opposing said it was Bolshevism to introduce such a measure for depriving people of their rights. The Government ought to have been neutral in such a religious question, as they had done in the first reading but now they were interfering under the garb of social reform.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROD

When the speaker resumed his seat, about ten members got up in their seats and the President said he would give scope for full discussion but the speakers should not be interrupted. The speakers from one side side should follow a speaker on the other side and the Council should conduct discussion in a dignified manner.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the principle of the Bill but objected to the aggressive and provocative manner in which Mr. Bole had presented it before the Council. If the new priests were now introduced by Mr. Bole and his supporters ultimately these new priests would form themselves into a separate slass with privileges. The main principle that was involved was whether a "Watandar" was entitled to his "Watan." Whether he performed his duties or not, there should be no legal claim on the part of the "Watandar" which could be enforced in a civil court of law. He feared the result of the Bill would be no divide the Hindu community and he entirely agreed with Dr. Paranjpye that compensation should be given to the "Watandars" for depriving them of their rights.

Thakoresaheb of Kerwada said that unless the mover agreed to the deletion of confiscatory clause, which was too drastic, they should not accept the measure. He objected to the doing away with the rights of the Watandar and reserved his right to vote against the Bill.

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION

Sir Chunilal Mehta explaining the position of the Government said in bare justice to the priests they could not consider the question of compensation. A priest could only claim fee, if the "Yajamana" performed the ceremony, according to Brahmanical rites, and if for example he performs a marriage according to the Civil Act or the Arya Samaj then the priests would not have any claim for compensation. That was an important point when considering compensation.

NO SERVICES, NO COMPENSATION

But it was difficult to assess compensation and the Government had considered the question fully in Southern and Central divisions. There were 17,790 villages and even granting one priest for two villages and granting that he made at least Rs. 30 yearly, the compensation for one year would amount to Rs. 266,000. It was a very big sum for the Government to give, especially when the services were not rendered to the State. But compensation was only given when use was proved. The land held by the "Watandar" priest was held entirely under the option of the Government and could be resumed at their will. The Government considered that with clause 5 Joshis would have sufficient protection.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

SAMBHAJI'S ORDER

After lunch time Mr. S. S. Deo appealed the mover to withdraw the Bill as he said the two new clauses had been added to it in the Select Committee of which the country had no information at all. These clauses had given cause to the people to misunderstand the Bill, as its whole aspect has now changed. He quoted King Sambhaji's order to his minister that it was a great sin to confiscate the hereditary "Watans," whether they belonged to the Brahmins or the Mahars or any one else. Whether they were small or large, a man should not be deprived of his "Watan" by any one and the king also should not swallow it. If any offence was committed the man should be punished, but the chief thing was that none should be meanminded enough to confiscate "Watans."

Mr. Deo had at the beginning of his speech presented petitions from the "Joshis and mostly non-Brahmins against the Bill, which he said would help the Council to arrive at a proper decision.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav said he had made enquiries at Kolhapur about the document, but it was not there and he doubted the genuineness of Sambhaji's order.

HON. MR. JADHAV'S DOUBTS

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supporting, said no payment should be made to anybody when services were not rendered.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar said that the members of the Swaraj Party were perfectly free to vote according to their lights. He heartily sympathised with the principles of the Bill and regretted that unnecessarily a lot of heat was created in the discussion. There were three tests which could be applied to the Bill, namely whether it was

(Continued on next page.)

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S BOOK

HOW MANY COPIES SHOULD CORPORATION BUY.

COMMISSIONER TO DECIDE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The House wass in a gay good and spent considerable time in discussing the simple question of the purchase of the book published by Prof. K. T. Shah and Miss Bahadurji. There were four amendments on the original proposition which demanded the purchase of 150 copies while others suggested 10 and five respectively. One member wanted the President to assume the role of a reader for fifteen minutes before the Corporation and read five pages at each meeting while another member requested the mover of the proposition to print in his weekly journal 10 pages on each issue for the benefit of the Corporation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, however, gave the question a serious turn by moving a fourth amendment to leave the matter to the discretion of the Commissioner which was finally agreed to.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S BOOK.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to purchase 150 copies of the 'Constitution, Functions and Finance of Municipalities in India' by Professor K. T. Shah of the University of Bombay and Miss Bahadurji.

That the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary grant for the same on the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Hirjibehdin said the book in question was written by an educationist of Bombay and eminent economist and it contained interesting chapters giving valuable information on Municipal matters. It was his earnest desire that each member should study the book thoroughly and scientifically and be expert on municipal matters.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri seconded the motion.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved an amendment to purchase only five books.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said even in College libraries there were not more than a copy or two kept and he failed to see why such a large number of books should be stored by the municipality.

Mr. Pothan Joseph seconded the amendment.

NO PROPAGANDA FOR UNSOLD BOOKS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi hoped it was not a propaganda work for the books which were not sold.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested Mr. Hirjibehdin to print ten pages of the book in each issue of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" till the book was completed and requested the "Jame Jamshed" to give weekly criticism on it for the benefit of the members so that without spending money in these hard times the members of the Corporation may gain knowledge and enlightenment free of cost. (Laughter).

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to purchase ten copies.

Mr. A. T. Janai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved a third amendment that the meeting of the Corporation be held at 2-45 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. and the President read five pages of the book before the House.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER TO EXERCISE DISCRETION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta regretted that the Municipal library did not contain books of eminent Indian authors. Prof. K. T. Shah he said was universally recognised as a great authority on economics and finance and he was entrusted with a responsible work by the Bombay University. Mr. Jamnadas thought this book should be kept in each Municipal department for their guidance. He, therefore, moved the fourth amendment that the question of purchase be left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

At this stage closure was moved and the question being put to the vote Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

WHO IS TO SUCCEED HIM ?

MADRAS, July 28.

Now that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been nominated to the Geneva Convention, the appointment of his successor is the subject of wide speculation. The "Swarjya" mentions the names of four persons in the run, and says that it will not be surprised if Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer does not return as Law Member. The paper also revives the rumour about Lord Gosehen going on leave and says that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's absence in foreign land will deprive him of the chance of acting as the Governor.

The "Hindu" says that Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, the Chief Secretary, will be appointed in the place, as the vacancy is only temporary.—Free Press.

A HEATED DEBATE.

(Continued from previous page).

necessary, whether it was just, and if not whether there were any additions or alterations that could be made to it.

NO NECESSITY FOR THE BILL

If the Bill was necessary, then it was the bounden duty of the Council to pass it. He was equally a devotee with his non-Brahmin friends of freedom of conscience. He assured them it was laid down by law courts that no fees could be claimed if no Brahminical service was rendered, and that being the case he did not see any necessity for the measure. It was a retainer paid to the "Joshis," as they gave a retainer to a Government Pleader and they could not claim it back, if no service was taken from them since. They could not ask the pleader to refund the amount paid him as a retainer.

IN TRULY NON-BRAHMIN VEIN

After several members had spoken Mr. L. S. Choudhary said the priests treated the non-Brahmins very unfairly. One Brahmin married eight or nine couples by sitting at a distance and he asked whether such treatment by the Brahmin was fair Servants, besides formerly the Brahmins were learned which was not the case now. The present position was intolerable as they could not have ignorant boobies as their priests. Had the "Badwes" if Nasik any right to prevent the non-Brahmins from learning the "Vedas" or the sacred books since they were now translated even into German.

FROM A WATANDAR'S POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. P. G. Joshi opposing, as a "Watandar" Joshi said he would have supported the measure if it were an honest attempt to secure freedom of conscience. The main objection underlying the Bill was that it was aimed against the Brahmins. Mr. Bile who represented Labour was a frank hater of Brahmins.

The President asked the speaker not to use expressions which would create bad blood.

Mr. Joshi said he must be frank and Mr. Bole had collected large sums for carrying on propaganda against Ratnagiri Khots who were mostly Brahmins and also against Kulkarni "Watans."

THE HAND OF SATYASHODHAKS

He was also a member of the Satyashodhak Samaj of which the Hon. Mr. Jadhav was one of the chief officers. The Satyashodhaks held that the Brahmins were enemies of the country, and that the religious ceremonies should be performed without the intervention of Brahmins. He asked Mr. Bole whether the Bhandaris or the Rajputs wanted the Bill, as it was only the Satyashodhaks that did not want the priest. It was not introduced even in the interest of the Satyashodhaks, for they did not make use of the Brahmins. The real object of the Satyashodhaks was to create quarrel between the Sanatanist non-Brahmins and the Brahmins.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan objected to unnecessary recriminations on both sides and generally supported the principles of the Bill.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

DRINK EVIL IN POONA DISTRICT.

STEADY INCREASE IN ABKARI REVENUE.

In reply to a question put by Mr. N. R. Gunjal in the local Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Excise Minister, furnished the following statement of abkari revenue of the Poona District:—

	Municipal area. Rs.	a.	p.	Local Board area Rs	a.	p.
1922-23	17,00,370	9	6	2,53,890	8	0
1923-24	19,14,209	8	10	3,93,819	11	3
1924-25	19,49,847	6	8	3,80 876	8	10

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT

SUIT AGAINST A JUDGE

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Sir Bijnode Mitter sued Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Chakravarty before Mr. Justice Greaves for breach of agreement in respect of a sum of Rs. 62,950. It is alleged in the plaint that Mr. Justice Chakravarty agreed to purchase shares valued at Rs. 50,000 of the Regent Park Syndicate Ltd. From Sir Bijnode, but he subsequently failed to purchase the shares and hence the suit for recovering Rs. 50,000 as principal and Rs. 12,950 as interest. Mr. Chakravarty has filed a written statement stating that Sir Benode had no cause of action. Hearing has been fixed for November 16.—Free Press.

CONCILIATION BOARD IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 28.

At an informal discussion held to-day after the lunch given to Sir B. N. Mitra was over it was announced that the Muslim leaders had accepted the proposal of the Hindu leaders to re-establish the formation of conciliation Board with the Nawab of Murshidabad as the President with equal number of Hindus and Muslim leaders.—A.P.

Arrangements are being made on a grand scale to celebrate on his next birthday the conferment of the hereditary title of Maharaja on His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.—Free Press.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER APPEAL.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL DEFENDS POLICE DISCREPANCIES

CALCUTTA, July 28.

When the hearing of the Alipur Jail murder case appeal was resumed to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mukerjee the Advocate-General said that he could not support the procedure followed by the police in recording first information report. He admitted the discrepancies in the evidence, but said that the variations were only in details, the main story being the same. This proved that the prosecution story was not the result of deliberation immediately after the Police Superintendent was murdered by the prisoners. The warder made a statement to the Police Inspector and the latter gave the first information and he himself wrote the first information report. Continuing the Advocate-General said that the whole thing took place inside the jail and there was no risk of outside influence coming in. Much had been said by the defence against the first information report. In it the main facts were recorded and because the details were not there it did not vitiate the first information report.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee:—Under the Criminal Procedure Code they should have included the story as told by the warder.

Advocate-General:—Your Lordships are aware that the Calcutta Police do not strictly follow the Criminal Procedure Code in recording first information report. They have their own code which they follow and for which they are now in trouble. I am not justifying their conduct.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee:—They have used forms in the schedule attached to the Criminal Procedure Code.

Advocate-General:—That they have done, but rightly or wrongly they do not follow that practice.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Hearing was concluded this afternoon before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Mukerjee in the Alipore jail murder case appeal in which ten Dakhnishwar bomb case prisoners were convicted in connection with murder of Police Superintendent B. N. Chatterjee.

Judgment was reserved.—A.P.

BENGAL KARMISANGHA

OPPOSED TO HINDU-MUSLIM PACT

CALCUTTA, July 28.

At a meeting of the Congress Karmisangha (Workers' Party) held to-day resolutions were passed condemning "the insinuations against the members of the Karmisangha made by Mrs. Naidu at Bogra" and stating that in view of the fact that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has made the Hindu-Muslim Pact an issue in the selection of candidates to Legislatures the Sangha would oppose such candidates and run its own candidates on the Cawnpore programme. A resolution was also adopted authorising the Secretary to publish a statement beginning with the incidents in connection with the appointment of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and ending with the election of Mr. Sen-Gupta as Mayor.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Viceroy accompanied by the Governor hunted with the Poona and Kirkee hounds at 9th mile stone on Poona-Bombay road on Thursday. On his return the Viceroy granted interviews.

Lady Irwin paid a visit on Thursday morning to St. Helenas High School for girls where she was received and shown round by Miss Sorabji, Principal of the School, Begum of Cambay and Lady Petit. A visit was next paid to the Sassoon Hospital Girl Guides of Poona and Kirkee.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by Lady Worsley, Mr. G. Cunningham, Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. O. Harvey, Military Secretary, Lt.-Col J Norman Walker, Surgeon, Capt. J. A. Herbert and Lady Mary Herbert and Capt. C. Walker and Capt. J. B. Gordon-Duff, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday, the 28th July.

The following dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday, the 28th July, to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin:—The Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Sir Cowasji and Jady Jehangir, Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker, Lt.-Col. R. E. Murray, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. K. Grant, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. T. A A Wilson, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. H. Mann, the Revd. J. A. Harding and Capt. H. B. Morkill.

It is understood Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir, one of delegates to the Assembly of League of Nations, will leave Lahore for Bombay on 4th August, from where he sails direct for Geneva per s.s. "Razmak" on August 7th. He will be accompanied by Mr. Sleem, barrister, the famous tennis international, as his private secretary.

The Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Irwin will leave Poona from the Kirkee Station by Special train at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd August.

The Hon. Lieut Col. A.D. Macpherson, C. I. E., the new Agent to the Governor General for States in Western India vice Mr. C. C. Watson who has proceeded on leave arrived at Rajkot when he was received at the station by Agency Officers, State Vakils and other prominent citizens. —Free Press.

MEXICAN MAYOR STONED TO DEATH.

SEQUEL TO FIRING ON A PRIEST.

LONDON, July 28.

Mexico City.—A message from Aguacalientes says that the Mayor of Nochistan State, Zacatecas, was hanged by the infuriated populace because he fired on a priest. Another report says the mob stoned the Mayor to death and killed all members of his family.—Reuter.

£5000 FOR A PORTRAIT

LONDON, July 28.

Romneys portrait of Mrs. Davenport was sold at Christies for fifty-eight thousand guineas to Sir Joseph and Lady Duveen.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY AT POONA.

(Continued from page 6).

Sakkar Barrage Scheme.

I. What about it, Birkenhead? As a lover and student of agriculture I have tried to study the scheme; and I find, that there are two schools of thought—one for, and the other against the Sakkar Barrage Scheme.

B. That does not concern us, at all!

I. Why Birkenhead? Then what do you wish me to do in the matter?

B. Well, your main concern should be that the Scheme is pushed on without any undue delay; that it is fully and timely financed; that all possible encouragement and assistance should be given to those, who want the lands for cotton cultivation!

I. Birkenhead, why all cotton and not corn? And what about the opposition of Southern Sind Zamindars?

B. Lancashire wants more cotton than corn Irwin! And as regards the opposition, confer with Leslie Wilson how best to meet it and get over it.

Electrification of G. I. P.

I. Birkenhead, under Baldwin, you are getting to be an acute businessman. What next, Birkenhead?

B. Well, you know, Irwin, the electrification of the G. I. P. Ry., which is a Government Railway, is going on. And quite a number of men, inside and outside the House, have written to me and told me, that we havn't sent our best men to India for this work; and that it is apprehended, that with the most ordinary men we have in charge, we may have to face another muddle in this matter! They point out the Parsik Tunnel, and the frequent discontinuance of the electric train service! Irwin, please see Wilson about it.

Tata Power Schemes.

I. What next, Birkenhead?

B. Irwin, if convenient, visit the Tata Power Works. You know, a lot of British capital is lent to them, and further, the success of the Railway electrification depends on the regular supply of Power by the Tata Co. We must see, that there is no hitch in the matter.

I. Well, Birkenhead, I will go into the matter thoroughly and try and visit their works, if possible.

W. Why possible? They are so close to Poona! You will have a fine drive, through a pleasant country and an enjoyable trip too!

I. Thank you, Winterton, you seem to have had nothing but joy rides, and pleasant trips and sweetmeats while in India!

Imperial Preference.

B. And now the last, but not the least important problem to discuss with Sir Leslie Wilson will be about Imperial Preference!

I. Really, Birkenhead? How's that?

B. Well, you know the Indian opposition against the Excise Duty. That is now abolished. The Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners want further protection against the unfair Japanese competition. By the time you are in Poina, the Tariff Board will begin its work. You know, how we have squeezed the Indian millowners by our Exchange, Currency Finance and Fiscal Policy. Their opposition is not so much against Britain as against Japan.

I. Wait, Birkenhead, what about Gandhi's Bonfire and Bengal's boycott of foreign goods?

B. Yes, but our Banks have paralysed their hands! Irwin, you better discuss this with Leslie Wilson and with the mill-owners under our dear friend Nash Wadia.

W. Well, Irwin, you will meet a crowd of them at Poona. That is the Poona Season. The Races will be on. And the elite of Bombay are bound to be there to meet you, to greet you, and to feast you!

I. Thank you, Winterton, you better write "A Guide on the Lighter Side of Indian Life." And, Birkenhead, I must now leave. I shall bear in mind, all that you have said. Believe me, Birkenhead, your talk is informing; but it is neither instructive nor inspiring. It is the talk of a Trader and not of a Ruler. Good-bye both.

In the Bangalore Mill shooting case, another person died in the hospital on Tuesday, making the total of five. The "Hindu" correspondent reports that the enquiry into the Inspector Scarles' conduct has been concluded, and thaa the Committee has found extenuating circumstances in favour of the officer.—Free Press.

The sudden recall of Dr. Raghavendra Rao, Health Officer of the Madras Corporation by the Government, who had lent his services to the Corporation, was the subject of a prolonged debate at the meeting of the Madras Council on Tuesday. The Government's action in thus recalling the officer without previously consulting the Corporation was severely criticised by the Swarajist Councillors.—Free Press.

BIRKENHEAD'S LATEST.

(Continued from column 2).

quarters of India not lacking in influence, that this policy was ill-conceived, that it was predestined to failure, that it is failing if it has not already failed, and I think that I see—though neither confidently nor dogmatically do I proclaim it—the growth of realisation that the only sensible and patriotic course for the citizen of India who believes that there are potential qualities which will one day make the inhabitants of that country qualified to take hand in their own responsible destinies. That road to tread at the moment is one of sympathetic co operation with those in this country who have asked for nothing else.

QUESTION OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

I said that observations that I made upon this point must be read with a single caution. I have already spoken at considerable length upon the existence of communal disturbances in India. It is necessary to bring that topic into relation with the subject with which I am this moment concerned. You cannot divorce one from the other. And indeed even those who are most enthusiastic in the belief that the date fixed in the constitutional instrument for a revision of that constitution ought to be accelerated they, I think, themselves cannot be blind to the relevance of that other topic to which I adverted. It is plain that any impartial and competent tribunal that is established in order to revise the constitution in order to advise parliament as to whether powers already conceded should be extended or not must most vitally be affected by the question, what at present moment is the relationship between those two great dominant sects. Is it of such kind as to suggest that, at this moment, it would be wise in their own interests and in relation to their own desires, to accelerate the moment at which the decision fraught with consequences so grave and perhaps so durable should be taken.

"SET THE HOUSE IN ORDER."

Therefore, on all these grounds I am brought back to the topic which indeed has principally engaged me in the course of observations for which I asked your lordships indulgence. Not only for the credit of the Empire but in the very interest which they most loudly profess, those who have influence in both the communities would be indeed well advised if they set their house in order by composing their bitter differences, and if they enable those of us who would gladly restore better and kindlier feelings with all sections of Indian thought to put forward a case which would have some element of plausibility for that acceleration of the statutory date they would do great service to that cause in which they vehemently believe, and they would at the same time render easier for those of us who in this country and in India have responsibility to restore a kindlier and friendlier basis to our mutual relations."

LORD READING'S FAITH IN REFORMS

Lord Olivier disclaimed any intention of imputing official pro-Moslem bias in India. Lord Reading expressed pleasure at hearing the disclaimer and emphasised that during his five years in India he never found a breath of evidence in support of the charge of bias. Lord Reading also refuted the allegation that communal disputes were instigated by British officials. He paid tribute to the restraint of the military in carrying out their duties. He returned to England with greater faith in the value and practicability of reforms than when he left England. He believed the time was fast approaching, if it had not already been reached, when India would recognise that we did intend to carry out promises of the Act in letter and spirit as they were conceived and that all that was asked was that there should be response from India which would show that India at least appreciated the value and benefit of the reforms and that it was for her to take such action or manifest the spirit necessary to enable her to advance and realise in future her ultimate aim. Finally, if India would only devote herself to showing her goodwill, she would attain the position she desired; she would become a full partner in the British Empire, able to work with the Empire for the happiness of her people.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF BENGAL SECURITY ACT.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Raghunath Das and Bhola Choubey have been dealt with under the Security Act and ordered to leave Bengal for a period of one year.

Rurmull Ebrahim, Ali Buksh, Kumar Hajam and Bangali Kahar who were ordered under the Security Act to leave Bengal for a period of one year each, were produced to-day before the Additionali Magistrate, Jorabagan, for violating the Commissioner's order. The first three accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, while the fourth accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and party arrived at Malda on July 27th, where Mrs. Naidu was presented with several welcome addresses. After a brief stay, Mrs. Naidu left for Berhampore the same day.—Free Press.

The members of the Tariff Board which is appointed to enquire into the cotton textile industry will visit Ahmedabad on the 12th August and stay there for about two days, leaving that place on the 14th. During these days they will study the conditions of the industry in Ahmedabad.—Free Press.

COAL FREIGHT.

RAILWAY BOARD'S POLICY

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways in India, met the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Federation at the rooms of the Indian Chamber this afternoon, Rai Bahadur A. C. Banerjee, Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation, in the course of a statement raised several points relating to coal freight, rebate on coal and coke exported from Calcutta and freight on soft coke. He urged further reduction in the freight of coal carried over 400 miles. He also urged grant of rebate on coal exported by flats to inland river stations.

In reply Sir Clement Hindley said that though the Railway Board were at one with the Federation in their anxiety to extend the use of Indian coal to the Indian industries he personally did not think that at present it would be worthwhile to sacrifice more revenue for the purpose. As to rebate on coal exported from Calcutta by flats to inland river stations Sir Clement said that the Railway Board had little connection with coals carried over by steamer flats. Sir Clement thought that Federation's demand for reduction of fifty per cent. in the freight of soft coke was rather a large demand but the question of reduction would ultimately be considered. A. P.

INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS" AT HOME "

SIR B. N. MITRA ENTERTAINED

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra was entertained to tea by the Indian Association. Mr. J. N. Basu in a felicitous speech thanked him for the trouble he was taking to stop communal dissensions in Bengal.

Replying Sir Bhupendranath said that he came with the hope of doing something in co-operation with his countrymen, but he was sorry he could not do as much as he desired. He appealed to his countrymen to try whole-heartedly to establish peace by stopping communal disputes by mutual agreement.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra leaves Calcutta on Friday for Simla.—Free Press.

INDIA & FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

HOW TO ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Mr. Ramnanda Chatterji, editor of the "Modern Review" left for Bombay en route to Geneva this afternoon by the Bombay Mail. Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India Mr. Chatterjee said that for sometime past he had been think of going to Europe for reasons of health, and the invitation from the League of Nations decided his sailing immediately. He was going to Geneva at his own expense, and he intended to tour various important places on the Continent.

"The time has come," he said, "when India should look for avenues of establishing friendly relations with the outside world. This was no diplomatic move in the sense that the Indians should join the great game of world politics with a view to counteract England's imperialistic monopoly in India. There is a nobler diplomacy which seeks to establish embassies of the heart and intellect everywhere, urging men to know one another and through moral and spiritual bonds to tame down the ignorant and self-assertive savagery, which causes wars and keeps humanity constantly boiling in mutual hatred. The public of the world must know India first hand and not through the commerce mongers, whose politics is a part of their high finance.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

India's greatest contributions to the world are not jute, tea, wheat or rice. This must be brought home to those probable friends of India, who, as yet, find it a difficult job to love India wholeheartedly, because of the evil propaganda that is being constantly urged against India everywhere by interested agencies. "We, on our part, must know more of the outside world but not through those who run down everybody else in every way, so that their own place in the scheme of things may appear the highest. India can be a teacher, but she should be at the same time much more of a learner." "This would be", concluded Mr. Chatterjee in parting, "this motto while travelling abroad."—Free Press.

GOUREPORE " COOLIE " CASE

EUROPEAN MILL ASSISTANT RE-ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Spence, the European assistant of Gourepore Jute mills who was recently discharged by the Sub-Divisional officer Barrackpore when accused of culpable of homicide not amounting to murder in connection with the death of a 'coolie' named Jognarain was re-arrested yesterday on a bailable warrant and when appeared before the authorities he was asked to show cause why he should not be committed to sessions to take his trial there.

The "Bengalee" understands in this connection that the District Magistrate called for the records and exercised his revisionary powers under the Cr. P. Code.—A.P.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

SUBJECT TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

Educationists in Britain have definitely accepted the idea of international friendship and understanding as a subject to be taught in the schools, says the London correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor." From the Board of Education in Whitehall down to the child in the remote rural school, the education system has turned its face toward the ideal of co-operation between the nations. It has not been possible, of course, in the short time that has elapsed since the war, to make the teaching of this subject universal and systematic, but things are rapidly moving that way. For the purposes of teaching and discussion the League of Nations is being regarded as the symbol of the ideas and knowledge necessary to a rightful understanding of the subject.

The official attitude toward such instruction can well be indicated by the following resolution which was passed unanimously by the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1924: "The Assembly urges the governments of the states members to arrange that the children and youth in their respective countries where such teaching is not given be made aware of the existence and aims of the League of Nations and the terms of its Covenant."

By this resolution 55 nations bound themselves to take steps consciously to educate their future citizens in the ideals of international brotherhood; and most of the 55 have already begun to give effect to the resolution. In Great Britain the official attitude has been stated by the president of the Board of Education in the following words: "The resolution of the Assembly has the full sympathy of His Majesty's Government, and I gladly take this opportunity of recommending it to the favourable consideration of the authorities of the schools." This decision has been communicated to local education authorities all over the country and these bodies are beginning to act upon it in their respective areas.

The Board of Education has announced its intention, at the next revision of its suggestions to teachers, of including some notes on this new development in the work of the schools, and the board's inspectors are instructed to draw the attention of teachers to the matter in drawing up schemes of school work. Managers of reformatories and industrial schools have received suggestions on similar lines, and arrangements have been made for any assistance which may be required to be given by the League of Nations Union. The Board of Education also permits attendance at lectures of the League of Nations Union to count as school attendances, even when these lectures are not given in school buildings.

The methods by which international knowledge and the international outlook can best be imparted are the subject of many pamphlets issued by the League of Nations Union; and much attention to instructional technique in connection with the subject is now being given by teachers and others interested in education.

A UNIVERSITY "FOR FOREIGNERS."

MUSSOLINI AND THE PERUGIA SCHEME

The Rome correspondent of the "Sunday Observer" writes:—The idea launched a couple of years ago by Professor Lupatelli of starting a summer course of extension lectures for foreigners in the Umbrian capital became suddenly transformed beyond recognition directly the Premier took the matter in hand. By October, 1925, "a Royal Italian University for foreigners" had been created by Government decree "with the aim of spreading a better and wider knowledge about Italy in all her aspects past and present." The Perugians expect Mussolini next month for the inauguration, and look forward to a stirring speech, as it was from here "the March on Rome" was organised. The actual inaugural address is to be given by the Minister of Education. As the subject is "The Universities of Italy", he will have occasion to record the foundation of the Perugian University in the thirteenth century, the lectures of Thomas Aquinas and the fame of one of their students, Alberico Gentile, who lectured at Oxford.

The courses, which begin on July 25 and end on October 21, are twofold—one for pupils desirous of getting a first ground knowledge of the Italian language and of earning a diploma, while the higher course covers a wide field of culture, comprising comparative grammer, literature, history, and art. The practical side has not been forgotten; reductions are allowed on passport fees and on railway fares from the frontier and back, and free entries to museums, etc., while special arrangements have been made for board and lodging, according to students' purses. All communications should be directed to the Secretaria della R. Universita, Palazzo Gallenga, Perugia, Italy.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

EXPENDITURE NEARLY DOUBLED IN TWO YEARS.

Figures recently issued by the Russian Government indicate the remarkable progress in educational matters made during recent years by the Soviet authorities.

During the year 1925-26 the Central Government spent on education 224,400,000 roubles, and the local authorities 138,500,000 a total of 362,900,000 roubles as against totals of 174,300,000 roubles in 1923-24 and 256,000,000 roubles in 1924-25.

These sums do not include 40,000,000 roubles a year spent on orphanages, and sums devoted to the upkeep of special institutes of the Commissariat for Education.

The number of primary schools has increased in twelve months from 52,900 to 54,700, and of secondary schools from 2,416 to 2,513, while there are now 766 special "pre-school" institutions as against 670 a year ago.

Apart from the work of educating the children of the Soviet Republic, great progress is being made in dealing with illiterates, of whom it is estimated that 1,800,000 will be enrolled for instruction this year. The number last year was 914,000.

INSULTED HONOURS GRADUATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of democracy, when everyone, in whatever walk of life he may be, cries out for equality it is strange to find the Bombay University inflicting upon a big number of its graduates what may be mildly termed gross injustice. Sir, you are probably aware that for the last many years the Arts graduates, except a dozen or more of those who have stood in the First Class Honours, are not allowed to take part in the procession that walks to the Chancellor to receive degrees. As far as my information goes every degree holder, except the unfortunate Second Class Honours and Pass Class B.A. 'men', has the honour of walking the procession. Even the Bachelors of Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, whether they are Pass or Honours men, have this privilege extended to them. Then why is this injustice to the Bachelors of Arts, especially the Honours men? Is the degree of B.A. in any way inferior to that of B.Sc., B.Com., or B.Ag.? One wonders what the reason is. It may be that, on some occasion the Senate may have passed a resolution disallowing the Bachelors of Arts from their privilege and right. I do not know if that is so. Hence I am inquiring through the press. If it is so, on what grounds this invidious distinction between Bachelors of Arts on the one hand, and Bachelors of Science, Commerce, Agriculture on the other? Is it because the number of Bachelors of Arts is rather big? If it is so then for the same reason why allow an equally large number of Bachelors of Science (no matter in what Class they stood) to walk in the procession? Their number, if not as big as that of Bachelors of Arts, is fairly big. If the argument of number is urged, then justice demands that both the Bachelors of Arts and Science be treated fairly and justly. It is highly insulting to these Bachelors of Arts, who have passed with Honours to make them sit quietly in the Hall and observe their no-way superior brothers, the honourable Bachelors of Science walk with swollen chests and haughty heads—as if looking down upon them with an air of superiority.

What is more galling is the fact that when we talk of equality of rights for both men and women, it is an irony of ironies that a learned body like the Bombay University makes a distinction between men and women. And how is that? Sir, a lady Arts graduate, whether she has passed in first, second, or third class, has the proud and unique privilege of walking side by side with the First Class Honours male graduates. While the poor Second Class Honours men have quietly to sit with the host of Pass Class men and watch the "tamasha". If justice is to be meeted out it must be done on the basis of equality of excess. What gives woman that special privilege when better-qualified men have to suffer this insult? Personally I am a believer in the equality of sexes. I have no grudge against them, but I just mention this fact to show how inconsistent we are in our daily actions. We talk of giving equal rights to women, but in fact we unconsciously put them even on a higher pedestal. I may be charged of being unchivalrous. Be that what it may, but who can deny this fact?

I hope, Sir, all the Bachelors of Arts will join me in my plea, and I also hope that some of the Honours men will relate the sad experience which they may had when they went to get their degrees. I wish that this inequality will be done away with in the coming Convocation. If the plea of "waste of time" is urged then something must be done to remove this gross inequality. Will not some energetic member of the Senate move in this matter? I hope, you too, Sir, will plead on our behalf in getting justice done to unfortunate Arts Graduates.—Yours, etc.

R. C.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, when a Councillor of the Bandra Municipality, was the pioneer of introducing free compulsory education in Bandra and extended the benefit of it to the masses, but it is a regrettable fact that the state of affairs now prevailing is chaotic and far from commendation. The aided schools which used to receive the benefits of the compulsory educational scheme are now driven to starvation, and the teaching staff in some of such schools are not paid for some time, and the consequence is that the energy of these teachers naturally gets slackened and the progress of education on the whole is retarded. It is learnt that the bills from these schools for monthly grants are not paid since January 1926. Only a week or two ago a glowing account of the Municipal doings appeared in the local papers, wherein amongst others was shown that the receipts amounted to over Rs. 4 lakhs, and it is difficult to conjecture why payments to these aided schools are delayed for over half a year. It is futile to sing eulogies when things that are primarily required to uplift the people are awfully neglected.

Will not those who have the control over the Municipal affairs inquire into this relaxation of Municipal obligation, and those Councillors who have been happily returned by the rate-payers, and the Government nominees as well, institute full inquiries into this affair and restore payments to these schools without any further delay?—Yours, etc.

PUERIBUS.

Bandra, July 27, 1926.

BRITISH EMPIRE SCHOLARSHIP.

The number of candidates applying for these valuable Scholarships in the Faculty of Engineering continues to increase from year to year.

This year Examination Centres have been recognised at the English College, Jerusalem; the Academy, Sydney, Nova Scotia, and the Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, in addition to Loughborough College.

For 1926 the Governors of the College have made the following awards:—

1. Frank H. Williams—Cheltenham Grammar School.
2. Edward N. Scar—Boys—Grammar School, Ashby de la Zouch.
3. Leslie E. Hall—Banbury County School.
4. Charles E. C. Townsend—Epsom College.
5. aeq. Nabeeh Boulos—English College, Jerusalem. Benjamin C. Scholefield—West Leeds High School.

The Scholarships are open to all British subjects resident in any part of the Empire, and are tenable at Loughborough College, Leicestershire, England, for the period of the full Diploma Course.

Each scholarship is of the value of £75 per annum.

JAPAN BANS STUDY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

According to a Tokyo message dated June 2, absolute prohibition of the study of social science by any high school or technical school student has been announced by the Ministry of Education. No student will be permitted to indulge in such study, either privately, in the classroom or in a social organization.

University students will be permitted to read works on social science only under the close supervision of certain designated professors whom the Ministry of Education feels certain will not attempt to teach Communism or Socialism. All student groups interested in social science are to be disbanded at once.

SUN-YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY.

The Sun-Yat-Sen (Chinese) University at Moscow has now 280 Chinese students, and applications are daily received from Chinese students in other countries clamouring for admission, says a recent report. Text books are being published by the University authorities in the Chinese language. At the same time the students are dilligently studying the Russian language. The students, consisting of young Chinese men and women of progressive views, are eagerly studying social conditions in Soviet Russia.

SELF-EDUCATED.

Two years ago a young Ottawa lad, Desmond S. Burke, aged 19, won the coveted King's gold medal for marksmanship at Bisley. The prize money he won amounted to dol. 2,500, to which was added a like amount by fellow citizens. Very wisely he chose to spend this sum in educating himself, and elected to go through Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where he has just been awarded the Sanford Fleming scholarship in science.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly let me know through the columns of your valued paper the full text of the warrant to execute King Charles the First (A. D. 1648)?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. G.

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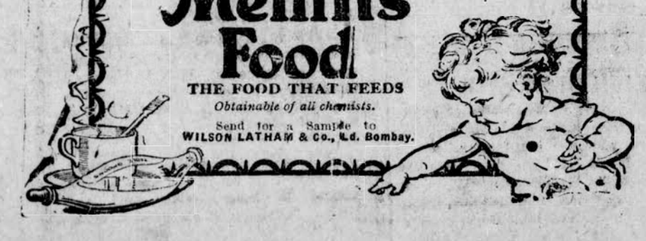

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Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	12	0
Brassi English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass, English	1½	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	8	0
Brass, English	2	57	8	0
Brass, German	¾	56	8	0
Brass, German	2	56	12	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 29.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0	0	0
Copper, German	¾	59	4	0
Copper, German	1	61	0	0
Copper German	1¼	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	8	0
Copper, English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead Rangooni		25	0	0
Lead, country		23	8	0
Koger Brass Setal	¾	55	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55	12	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	12	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60	12	0

METALS

LONDON, July 29.

English Best Selected Copper £ 64.
Standard Cooper G. M. B. £ 58-9/16.
Copper Braziers £ 75.1/2.
Yellow Metal £ 69.
Hard Spelter £ 31.1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £ 16.3/4.
Tin Block £ 288-3/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, July 29.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	,,	0	0	0
Century	,,	0	12	9
Jacob	,,	0	11	9
E D Sassoon	,,	0	11	9
Elphinstone	,,	0	11	6
Apollo	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1	1	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	1	0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	1	3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	1	0
Phoenix	,,	1	1	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	6
Kaliamardan	,,	1	1	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5302|5308:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	1	9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	1	3
David Mill	,,	1	1	9
Apollo Mill	,,	1	1	9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1	1	6
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	0	0
Sakuntala	,,	1	0	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	0
Globe	,,	0	15	0
Rachael	,,	0	15	6
Palkhi	,,	1	0	0
Maher	,,	1	0	0
LEPAD.				
Spring	,,	1	0	0
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	0	15	6
Maher	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Jacob	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	2	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	1	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	6
1386 Tata	,,	3	1	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	4	0
Jamshed	,,	4	4	0
Century	,,	4	10	0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	12	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
2020 Jacob	,,	5	14	0
5800 Kurla	,,		...	
1325 Morarji	,,	6	2	0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	8	0
Hindustan	,,	8	14	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	,,	0	15	6
Textile	,,	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	8	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	7	0
Apollo David	,,	2	6	0
DUKDI Yards 13 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	0
Great	,,	1	4	6
Phoenix	,,	1	5	0
Kohinoor	,,		...	
Tata	,,	1	4	6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.				
Hindustan	,,	1	1	6
David	,,	1	0	9
Mahel	,,	1	0	9

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924:

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1923, Rs. 1-8-0.

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It is dangerous to continue neglect of such warnings—the one wise course is to strengthen the weakening kidneys without delay. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills can do this; they will make you well and keep you well. Get a bottle, now, and prove this for yourself.

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HIGH COURT.

WIFE THROTTLED TO DEATH.

HUSBAND'S TRIPLE VERSION OF INCIDENT.

The appeal preferred by Shanker Sadu Nimbalker against the sentence of transportation for life passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Satara for throttling his wife to death came up for hearing before Justices Sir Lallubhai Shah and Fawcett on the appellate Side of the High Court.

The accused was living with his mother and his wife Changi in his village in the Satara District. On 23rd February last, there was a quarrel between the accused's mother and wife, in consequence of which the latter refused to do the work ordered by her mother-in-law. The accused to whom a complaint was made by his mother then reprimanded his wife for her discourteous and and disobedient behaviour. The wife resented the scolding and used some harsh expressions for the accused who was so much enraged thereby that he caught her by the neck and throttled her to death in a fit of passion. When he released his hold on her, he was shocked to find that she was dead, and planned a way out of the consequences of his act. He gave out that his wife had died by a snake-bite, and tried to get permission to cremate her body. The real fact, however, had by this time become known to the police who sent the body for post mortem examination. The accused at first made a confession before the committing Magistrate, which he subsequently retracted in the Sessions Court where he pleaded that his wife had committed suicide by hanging herself. The assessors and the sessions judge, however, disbelieved the defence story and the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused then appealed to High Court.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, observed that there were no sufficient grounds for interfering with the order of the lower court. The accused had pleaded innocence in the Sessions Court, but the medical evidence clearly ran counter to his story of his story of his wife's suicide, and supported the prosecution case of violent throttling. The only circumstance that could be put forward as an extenuation of the crime, under the exceptions to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, was grave and sudden provocation, which, however, did not exist in this case to such an extent as to invite the application of those provisions. Under the circumstances their Lordships thought that the conviction and sentence were fully justified.

PLEADER V. SUB-INSPECTOR.

JUDGE'S EXTRAORDINARY REMARKS IN DEFAMATION CASE.

AMRAOTI, July 27.

Mr. R. S. Pollock, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Amraoti, passed order yesterday in a criminal revision petition filed by Mr. Modak, pleader here against the order of the S. D. Magistrate, Amraoti, discharging the accused Mr. Gouri Shanker Choube, a prosecuting Sub-Inspector of a charge of defamation, arising out of the following facts:—

In the court of Mr. Joglekar, Mr. Modak who was representing an accused, alleged that the police had tampered with certain documents.

The prosecuting Inspector interjected: "We say that you tamper with our witnesses and documents."

Mr. Modak: "I was addressing the court."

Sub-Inspector: "I was addressing you."

After a heated exchange of words, the Sub-Inspector said "I thought I was dealing with a gentleman, but you are not a gentleman and are not behaving like one." The complaint of Mr. Modak was in respect of these two remarks.

While rejecting the revision application of Mr. Modak, the Sessions Judge observed that the remarks about the tampering of witnesses and documents was not directed to Mr. Modak personally, any more than the previous allegation by Mr. Modak against the police had been directed personally against the Sub-Inspector. "I am addressing you" merely meant that Mr. Modak was then representing the defence.

It is regrettable, the order proceeds, that the Sub-Inspector should have lost his temper in this way, but I do not think that he intended to harm or knew that he was likely to harm Mr. Modaks's reputation, nor does it seem possible that any one should think the loss of Mr. Modak cause of what was then said. A. P.

Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond has been appointed Commandant of the Imperial Defence College whose function will be the training of the body of officers and civilian officials in the broadest aspects of Imperial strategy. Reuter.

The Imperial cricket conference has decided to play out final test match to a finish.—Reuter.

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DeWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed or, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

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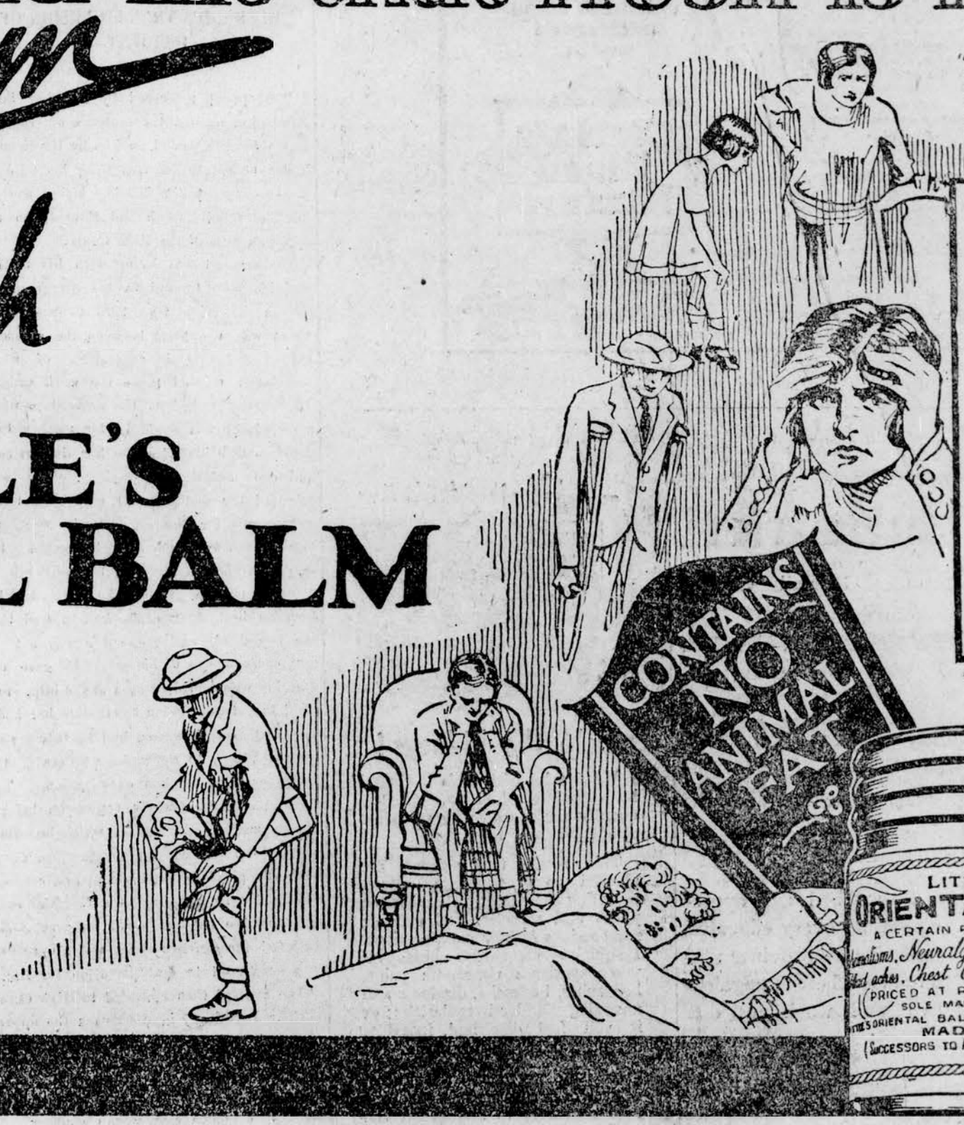
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9th March 1926

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Shanghai. L. Jouraval
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Bareilly. C. Earle
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After a hectic but cheery visit, the time comes for me to depart. Dom Marcel, leader of the latest revolution, sees me off.

"A farewell glass of wine" say I. "It breaks my heart" says he, bowing graceful like, "but I must hurry back to get things in order. The caballeros are always late and that spoilt our *last* revolution. I must time them better."

As the train moves off, I press my "Competition" into his ready hand. "Here you are, old son" quoth I. "With this you'll be on time, every time"

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